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REFORMATION OF PRISONERS IS NEGLECTED

Influx Well Provided For, but Efflux Goes Back to 'Crime Circle'

DELAWARE COLONY OFFERS SOLUTION

Inmates Guard Themselves—Farm Gives Employment—School Is Diversified

The searching inquiry to which penal conditions are being subjected is disclosing a greater need for crime prevention and rehabilitation work. The necessity for parental action to safeguard youth and the efforts to aid the released prisoner to find a place in the social scheme are described in six articles. The fourth, which follows, is by an inmate of a penal institution who succumbed to drink after a long, upright career. He was previously confined in the Delaware prison colony, which he describes.

By JOSEPH McDOWELL

Re-education and reformation of the criminal have been left to the few. For years police organizations have been mainly concerned with the apprehension of offenders. Society has been satisfied if these offenders were placed in "cold storage," and then released upon the expiration of their sentences.

How short-sighted this practice is. Prosecution is but a preliminary that needs to be accompanied by some constructive thought of what happens to the criminal during confinement.

Vigilant protective and prosecution procedure provides effectively for the influx to our penal institutions. It keeps them well filled—overflowing in fact. Practically no provision is made to improve the "outflux" from these institutions.

Recidivism Chief Problem

Any police or prison official will tell you that the most troublesome offenders are the recidivists—those who, after their release from prison, fall back into their criminal habits. Present prison systems intensify their anti-social characteristics. We have developed, not a "crime wave," but a "crime circle."

Systems already in vogue in some limited instances point the way to the solution. To break up the "crime circle," certain basic changes in the penal system are necessary. These include:

A wise and careful segregation of offenders, based upon the type of their offenses and the individuality and character of the criminals themselves.

The indeterminate sentence, which supplies the incentive for exemplary institutional behavior and affords a better opportunity and desire for re-education and regeneration.

An efficient and honestly applied parole system, uninfluenced by

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Oil Tariff Lost After Spirited Senate Debate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Proposals for a tariff on oil, now on the free list, were defeated twice, March 19, after one of the most spirited debates that the tariff contest has produced. It included denunciations of the methods of the Senate Lobby Committee, and charges of vote trading.

Elmer Thomas (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, who was the active leader in the fight for an oil duty, assailed the committee, accusing it of "raiding private offices" in its investigation of the tariff activities of the independent oil producers.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, a member of the committee, countered with the charge that the Senators from Oklahoma and Colorado had entered into an agreement whereby the former would support an increased sugar tariff and the latter the proposed oil levy. This was denied in turn by Mr. Thomas, his colleague, W. B. Pine, and by Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Senator from Colorado.

Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, a member of the committee, also criticized the committee's methods, asserting, too, that it had searched private homes and offices for evidence.

Another member of the committee, John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, an independent, was attacked. Mr. Thomas assailed him for making partial reports to the Senate on the activities of the committee before all the evidence had been received.

The first vote on oil was 38 to 29 against the imposition of a tariff of $1 a barrel on crude oil and 30 per cent ad valorem on gasoline and by-products. By a vote of 32 to 28 the Senate shortly afterward rejected a proposal for a duty of 50 cents a barrel and 25 per cent ad valorem respectively, on crude oil and by-products.

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Prehistoric Fossils Found in Argentina

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires

VALUABLE fossils of prehistoric times have been discovered in the region of Hualfin, Province of Catamarca, by the scientific mission of La Plata Museum, headed by Dr. Angel Cabrera.

The discoveries include complete specimens of megatheriums, huge animals of the anteater type long extinct, rodents of bygone eras, and other animals which long ago disappeared from the earth.

Safety at Sea Pact Adopted by Shipowners

Uniform Load Line Backed Unanimously in Vote at London Conference

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The international conference of shipowners from all the maritime nations, which has been in session here this week with Sir Norman Hill, chairman of the Seamen's National Insurance Society, presiding, has decided unanimously in favor of establishing an international load line, and individual members are to advise their respective governments accordingly.

Meanwhile a report on this question by the merchant shipping advisory committee of the British Board of Trade has been published. The committee finds British ships in home ports are sufficiently protected against overloading by existing law and inspection service. On the other hand, it says the same does not apply outside of home waters where the lack of co-ordination causes doubt and uncertainty.

It continues: "As long as that position continues the power of shipping and commercial interests to stamp out unfair competition based on ignoring necessary standards of safety cannot be used with full effect. . . . An international agreement should provide for equality in treatment for all ships in the ports of all convention countries.

"Provisions made in the international convention of 1929 for safety of life at sea call for the issue of safety certificates to vessels which comply with the terms of that convention. These certificates cover all essential matters for the safety of passenger ships and deal with wireless requirements on other ships. An international load-line certificate would cover remaining essential safety requirements for cargo ships, and a complete international agreement for load lines and prevention of overloading would establish an almost complete international system for safety of life at sea on all vessels as far as such matters call for international regulation."

Cut Air Prices Add to Women Patrons

NEW YORK (AP)—Before a recent cut in prices the percentage of women using one of the transcontinental air lines was only 16 per cent. With the cut in prices, however, this ratio jumped to 20 per cent and is increasing from day to day.

A survey made by the Women's Department of Curtiss-Wright Corporation of all the prominent air lines of the country shows that 23 per cent of air passengers in this country are women and on one of the lines—Miami to Havana—it is as high as 43 per cent.

That the ratio is not higher is because airplane lines are mostly used by business men, intent on getting from one place to another in a hurry, air line officers believe.

Easy to Get Into Philadelphia Club, Although It Has Long Waiting List

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — A fast-growing club in this city, although unofficial in its organization and lacking coherence in its membership, is what might well be called the "Association of Towed and Impounded Motorists."

To become a member of the "Association of Towed and Impounded Motorists," all one has to do is to leave one's car parked in prohibited zones or to park longer than the law allows. No questions are asked as to members' eligibility. They are elected immediately and become active members in good standing after paying the towing charge of $5 and $1 for garage storage. If the car remains in the garage more than 24 hours, $1 additional is charged for each day.

There have been some humorous experiences of towed and impounded motorists. There is the story of the man who reported his car stolen.

"What's your license number?" asked the desk sergeant.

"So and so and so and so," replied the motorist.

"Well, your car's not stolen. The police have towed it to the garage Come down here, pay $6, get a receipt and go get your car, and don't park in front of a fire hydrant next time."

Another motorist got his $6 penalty changed into pennies. The sergeant had him wait while he counted the heap.

"I make only 589," said the sergeant.

"Here, let me count 'em," said the assistant sergeant. At the end of the count which took some time, the assistant said he made it 564.

"You don't know how to count," said the sergeant, "here, let Bill count 'em." While Bill, who was another assistant, began to count, the motorist marched up to the desk, swept the pennies into his hat and drew a $5 and $1 bill from his pocket and passed it over.

A very mild mannered woman left her car in a place provided for parking. When she came for it the car was gone. In the meantime the police had picked it up from a prohibited area around the corner, where it had been left by some joy-riding youngsters.

The owner, reporting the theft, was told that the police had towed it away and that it would cost her $6 to reclaim it. She explained that she had left her car in a permitted area and that it was the duty of the police to recover stolen cars. Hasty consultation of the city's legal forces reported the police in error and the car was returned to the owner.

Members of the club, who are always in high dudgeon when their membership is discussed, enjoyed a respite from their state of dudgeon when they learned that one of their members, Isadore Stevens, decided to make a test case. Mr. Stevens came off duty at 3 a. m. and was scheduled to go back at 7 a. m. He left his car parked in front of his house while he went in and took a nap. When he came out his car was gone.

In declining to enjoin the police from hauling away illegally parked cars, Judge Thomas D. Fineletter and Judge Francis Shunk Brown Jr. said: "A car left on the street can be removed under the common law as a general obstruction. No one can leave an automobile on the highway when he takes a nap. A car owner cannot park his car in a way that will deprive any other owner of a vehicle from the full use of the street."

Since that decision there is no limit to the heights to which the dudgeon of the motorists may arise.

FARMERS OBJECT TO IMMIGRATION AID BY CANADA

Minister Denies Dominion Has All the People It Requires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Giving financial assistance to immigrants, except female domestics, should cease, according to Thomas Donnelly, Liberal from Willow Bunch, Sask., who proposed a resolution in Parliament to this effect.

He believed that only manufacturers and transportation companies were in favor of an aggressive immigration policy, while farmers and manual laborers were strongly opposed to it.

D. F. Kelner, United Farmers of Alberta, introduced an amendment so as to make the resolution apply to domestics also, and to make organizations and companies deposit a $1000 bond for every immigrant brought in by them.

Charles Stewart, who is acting Minister of Immigration, said that eight years ago the Government was being urged to bring as large a number of people to Canada as possible to help pay the debts of this country. Personally, he had never subscribed to the contention that increased immigration would necessarily solve the debt problem.

However, he added, the Government had used its best endeavor by every means at its disposal to bring people to Canada and the provinces, for the most part, had co-operated in this policy. He would not admit that Canada had all the people it required.

After explaining the Government's method of assisting domestics and minors, he outlined a proposed agreement with the provinces. "We are asking them," he said, "to assume the responsibility for saying how many and what kind of immigrants they are desirous of having and can absorb in any given year. We will not pass into Canada, people destined to any province unless it is the desire of that province to receive them. It is not the intention of this Government to prevent any individual in the British Isles or in northern Europe who is in a position to finance his passage and who has a reasonable sum of money in his possession to maintain himself when he arrives in this country, from entering this country unless the provinces should say that they are not desirous of receiving such immigrants.

The House adjourned without coming to a vote.

Trip Under Pole Next, Wilkins Says on Return to U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Sir Hubert Wilkins returned here March 19 from his recent airplane explorations in the antarctic and announced his intention of making a submarine trip from Spitzbergen to Alaska around the northern end of the American Continent. The purpose of the submarine expedition, he said, is to make observations and soundings en route.

While the cost will be great, it should not be prohibitive, he said. He declared that the most important result of his recent antarctic trip was the discovery that the coast of the Antarctic Continent is on an average of 8 degrees farther south than it was formerly thought to be.

Sir Hubert left Montevideo Nov. 1, 1929, arrived at Deception Island on Nov. 11 and moved farther south to Melchoir Island Dec. 12. From there he made two flights. He followed the ice-pack westward, and on a flight of several hundred miles failed to sight land that was previously thought to exist in the area. He returned to Montevideo Feb. 22.

After Interview With MacDonald, French Minister Goes to Paris

Briand, Before Leaving, Talks of a 'Successful Conclusion' of the Naval Conference, but Others See a Settlement as Less Likely

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A continued examination of the Franco-Italian deadlock has so far revealed no solution, and following a long conversation between Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, left for Paris to confer with Andre Tardieu, French Premier.

At the conclusion of his conversation with Mr. MacDonald, M. Briand said. "We have been talking about means to bring the conference to a successful conclusion and we are going to apply those means as quickly as possible." He added, "Always, when things seem at their worst, one finds a way out. That is true now."

It is felt in certain quarters that the possibility of a three-power pact is stronger now than at any previous time. The English and American delegates would still welcome any suggestion which might resolve the Franco-Italian differences and the search still continues.

Optimistic Statements

The English and American delegations held a succession of long meetings on March 19 in pursuit of a solution. Learning that M. Briand intended to return to Paris, Mr. MacDonald dined with him in the evening and the conversations continued until a late hour.

Some observers interpreted the meeting as conveying important new suggestions to France as a result of Anglo-American conferences, but a consensus of official opinion depre-

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BOOK MEASURE PASSES HOUSE IN FINAL VOTE

Bill to Abolish Steel Traps Is Defeated by Vote of 167 to 48

The amended book censorship bill, minus the provision that a publication must be considered in its entirety, was passed by the House of Representatives to be engrossed, while the bill providing for the abolishing of the steel trap, failed by the surprisingly large vote of 167 to 48.

The steel trap bill, however, will probably appear on the ballot at the regular state elections, as only 5000 more names are required to the total of 20,000 already obtained. Arguments favoring the bill were that the steel trap would result in the extinction of fur-bearing animals and that its abolishment would result in the development of a humane trap. Opponents declared that no other state had any such law and that the Farm Bureau, the Department of Agriculture and the farmers were not supporters of the measure.

Vaccination Bill Near Vote

The bill providing for vaccination of children attending private schools was ordered to a third reading, at which time the subject is expected to be strongly debated.

Erection of signs and markers on historical sites by the Department of Public Works was authorized, and the bill repealing the law requiring approval of the Civil Service Commission by the Mayor of Boston in his appointments to public office was passed to be engrossed.

"Ought to pass" was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the measure providing for additional buildings on the State House grounds for the Supreme Court, land court and other state activities.

School Age Raised

A bill raising the compulsory school age to 15 years, the mandatory continuation school limit to 17 years, and requiring towns with more than 100 licensed minors to provide continuation schools, was reported by the Legislative Committee on Education.

Massachusetts municipalities could save a great deal on the $7,000,000 in interest they now pay on money borrowed in anticipation of tax revenue, if taxpayers paid their tax bills in two installments, one in January and the other in the fall, Horace T. Cahill, Representative from Braintree, declared before the Committee on Ways and Means in support of a measure providing for an investigation of the subject.

Representatives of outlying districts expressed opposition to the financing of the proposed Governor Square subway in Boston before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. One consideration was that this was a start toward a general improvement in rapid transit, involving expenditures that the towns and cities were unable to bear. Opponents contended that the Governor Square project was a Boston traffic problem only, and that in view of this the cost of the construction should not be borne, even partially, by outlying towns and cities.

Spring Flower and Garden Shows

in many cities of the United States are being reported in the Monitor. Of special interest are these articles to garden clubs, individual amateur gardeners and florists. The first and second, giving descriptions of floral exhibitions in Los Angeles and New York, appeared March 11 and 18. The third article, from Detroit, will appear

Tomorrow

and shows in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and Pasadena will be reported soon.

DEMOCRATS PUT 'DRY' PLANK IN MAINE PLATFORM

Party Votes for Strict Enforcement of Prohibition Law

LEWISTON, Me. (AP)—The Democratic Party of Maine is prepared to go before the people of the State in the June primaries and the subsequent election with a platform which calls for enforcement of prohibition laws, both state and federal, with "the strictest fidelity."

The prohibition plank, one of 10 in the platform, approved by the state convention March 19, was the only one to bring forth any discussion on the floor.

Both wet and dry advocates drew applause as they briefly stated their case, but when it came to a division on an amendment to strike out the prohibition plank, the vote was overwhelmingly dry.

Responsibility for enforcement conditions, "which increasingly breed disrespect for all law," was placed wholly upon the Republican Party, in the plank.

The other planks called for:

Reorganization of state government through consolidation of departments; legislation to preserve the right of referendum; a highway program free from politics; steps to check the centralization of rural schools; revision of tax laws for just and equitable distribution of taxation; relief to unemployed; larger appropriations for mothers' aid; a stricter corrupt practices act; opposition to export of hydroelectric power.

Although the convention adopted a platform and went through the routine organization duties attendant at such times, there was no known candidate to carry their standard in the gubernatorial race.

Edward C. Moran Jr. of Rockland, who made the race two years ago, and who has been mentioned as a possible candidate this year, expressed approval of the platform but refused to comment as to the possibilities of his candidacy.

Bessarabia Under Complete Control

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—In view of the recent rumors of revolution in Bessarabia, members of Parliament from that district have decided to make a report to the Regency and the Cabinet, indicating the Bessarabian situation under former governments and today, proving that alarmists have exaggerated, and also assuring the authorities that the Bessarabian organization is capable of handling any eventuality.

The alarmists have caused many people to leave Bessarabia with their belongings. The report is confirmed that Mr. Maniu has reproved the Regency for going over his head in making the recent investigation of state affairs in Bessarabia.

It appears that Prince Nicolas took the initiative. The Premier is credited with telling the Regency frankly and firmly that he intends to govern the country until they withdraw their confidence. Both the Government and the local members of Parliament strongly oppose the placing of Bessarabia again under martial law.

TELEPHONE WORDS LED BY 'I' AND 'YOU'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The pronoun "I" is used more in telephone conversations than any other word, if the results tabulated by two engineers who listened to 80,000 words in 3000 long-distance telephone conversations are typical.

The engineers, according to the Professional Engineer, heard the pronoun "I" exactly 3999 times. "You" was a close second, scoring 3540 times. The three next most popular words were: "The," 3110; "A," 2060; and "On," 2046. And the next five were "To," "That," "It," "Is," and "And."

TALKIE DISCS EXEMPT

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Large phonograph discs used in talkies are not to be classified with musical instruments for taxation purposes in Chile, according to a decision reached by the General Internal Tax Office.

CANADA SEEKS TREATY ON USE OF ST. LAWRENCE

Power and Navigation Pact Wanted With U. S. on Inland Route

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Having set in motion steps toward the early development of an important section of the St. Lawrence waterway, the Canadian Government is now preparing to renew negotiations with the United States for a general power and navigation treaty to cover the entire length of the water route.

The Dominion Government, according to Henry J. Allen (R.), Senator from Kansas and president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, in the near future will appoint commissioners for the negotiation of a general treaty and will request the United States for a conference on the matter.

"We have just had word from Canada," Mr. Allen said, "that Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, has cleared up the last of the troublesome questions in the Dominion that have been holding back negotiations between the two countries for the past several years, and within the next few weeks will appoint the Canadian commissioners with instructions to reopen the whole subject."

The adjustment of the differences over the power and navigation claims of the two countries would throw the way wide open for the completion of this great inland waterway that has been advocated for so many years by great builders and dreamers. The issues arising out of these two matters are the major obstacles in the way of a treaty. The fact that Mr. King now sees his way clear to appoint representatives and to reopen negotiations is viewed in authoritative quarters here as evidence that a basis for agreement has been found and that the chances of reaching an understanding are extremely favorable.

Developments in the St. Lawrence waterway project have followed one another in rapid succession, following the disclosure of the fact that the Canadian Government in a formal communication has requested permission of the United States Government to build a channel on the American side of the stream from the foot of Lake Ontario to Prescott, Ont., and Ogdensburg, a distance of 65 miles.

Following the information that President Hoover looked with high favor upon the project and stood ready to give Canada the necessary authority to proceed with the work, Bertrand Snell (R.) Representative from New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee and one of the three Republican leaders of that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Hoover Dedicates War Memorial to American Women

WASHINGTON (AP)—The memorial erected near the White House to commemorate the sacrifices of American womanhood in the World War was dedicated March 19 by President Hoover as a nation's enduring symbol of gratitude.

Speaking at a service presided over by Gen. John J. Pershing, the President put his tribute into an address just six sentences long. He said:

"On the part of the United States Government I accept with pleasure the share in this beautiful memorial, given by those who have helped to make it possible.

"To the patriotic mothers who gave their sons, to the many other loyal women who lost those dear to them for their country's sake, to the noble women, so many of them nurses, who died in war service, to all those who served with devotion throughout the war, we owe a deep debt of gratitude. May they ever see in this memorial a token of the honor and affection in which their country holds them.

"It is a satisfaction that this memorial has taken not only the form of a beautiful building, but that within its walls there will be carried on the services it commemorates, services for our suffering fellow men.

"The inscription in the hall below calls this 'a living memorial.' No better memorial can be built to the American women of the World War—and no truer inspiration given to the women of today."

India Salt Monopoly Upheld by Assembly

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India

THE Assembly March 20 rejected an amendment to the finance bill for suppression of the Government's salt monopoly.

[Mahatma Gandhi, Nationalist leader, who is now on a march to the Gulf of Cambay, plans to manufacture salt in contravention of the government monopoly as a symbol of his civil disobedience campaign for Indian independence.]

Cubans Strike for Day on Call From Moscow

200,000 Workers Walk Out in Peaceful Protest on Unemployment

HAVANA (AP)—A 24-hour general strike in protest against unemployment was inaugurated in Cuba March 20. The island was peaceful and no arrests were made. Police said the strike was in compliance with orders from the Third Internationale at Moscow.

It was estimated 200,000 workmen walked out. Public utility plants and railroads were not affected, the view being taken that these were necessary to the public welfare. Heavy police guards were maintained in their vicinity but no trouble was anticipated.

Havana had but one newspaper Thursday, El Mundo, Spanish language daily. The typographical union members, who in Cuba include reporters as well as linotype operators, walked out of Diario de la Marina at 9 p. m., March 19. Four other papers were affected similarly.

The workmen at El Mundo remained at their machines in the face of warnings that they would all be subject to penalties from their labor unions.

Labor leaders insisted that the strike would be orderly and that every effort would be made to conduct it in a peaceful manner. The only action contemplated by the police was to prevent property damage or personal violence.

Communistic Activities Disclosed in Philippines

MANILA (AP)—Extensive activities of Communists in the Philippines were revealed March 20 by the request of Gen. C. E. Nathorst, chief of the constabulary, to Gov.-Gen. Dwight F. Davis that use of the mails throughout the islands be denied to proletarian labor congresses.

The boycott of American goods, spread of Communistic doctrines among the uneducated masses of the islands, and the active participation of Communists in the recent school strike here were among the activities on which the request was made.

General Nathorst, in a letter to the Governor-General said, "Recent activities of these leaders plainly showed they are on the alert to take advantage of any Government commotion to bring about the upheaval that would permit the forcing of a Soviet form of government upon the Philippines."

Railway Labor Dispute Continues in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Serious delay in passenger and freight service as well as suppression of a large number of trains on March 19 marked the seventh day of the "working to the rules" policy of dissatisfied trainmen on Argentine railroads. Meat prices rose sharply, due to a shortage of supplies. Considerable damage to railroad property has been caused by irate patrons.

The conflict between union men and railroad officials, over demands for wage increases, annual vacations and administrative changes, was still unsolved despite successive interviews between workers, railroad managers and Government officials. The railroad managements are understood to have agreed tentatively to cede the wage increase, but have flatly declined to admit the administrative changes demanded by the workers.

The "rules" which the employees insist on following to the letter are 80 years old and in many cases obsolete.

Emigre Asks United States to Back Russian Colony in Central America

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Plans for the settlement in Central America of large numbers of Russian émigrés who are now scattered throughout Europe are being formulated by Count Boris Dobrzynsky, who is here following a visit to Washington, where he discussed his proposal with government officials.

Count Dobrzynsky, who is a large landholder in Poland and who was at one time aide-de-camp to Tsar Nicholas II, organized last October the General Agricultural and Colonization Company for Expatriate Russians, and is now giving his entire time to this project. G. Butler Sherwell and Mario Garcia Pena, South American journalist, are vice-presidents of the company, and in addition to a large group of Russian nobility, the founders' committee includes the names of many prominent Americans, including Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. John Warden, Mrs. Philip Garey, Mrs. Marius de Brabant, Dr. S. Martin Seidlin, the Most Rev. Metropolitan Platon and Prof. Nicholas Roerich.

Count Dobrzynsky's plan involves financing the project through American capital, but before incorporating the company he hopes to obtain the sponsorship of the United States Government. A number of wealthy Americans, he said, have promised to assist in the financing of the project as soon as the approval of the Government is assured.

Both Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Count Dobrzynsky holds, can easily accommodate 25,000 settlers each, and conditions are favorable for the large-scale cultivation of the land. In addition to the income to be derived from the sale of these products, he said, the company would benefit by rapidly increasing land values as a result of the settlement. The company, which would pay all expenses incidental to the settlement, would receive 50 per cent of the day labor wages of each worker until the cost of the settlement had been recovered.

Many of the middle-class Russian émigrés are in a serious condition, Count Dobrzynsky said, unable to find work and living the life of nomads in countries which are already overpopulated.

ROPER SHOWS STATE LIQUOR IS A FAILURE

First Enforcement Official Cites South Carolina Record to Uphold Contention

DECLARES IT BRED ABUSES AND GRAFT

Pre-Prohibition Test Dropped—Woman Finds Drinking Negro No Longer a Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Twelve years after South Carolina adopted a state-controlled liquor dispensary system in an effort to solve the saloon problem it abandoned the plan as a failure and replaced it with state-wide prohibition, Daniel C. Roper, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, informed the House Judiciary Committee at its wet and dry hearings on March 20.

This was cited by Mr. Roper to show the fallacy of the wet argument for a government-controlled system of liquor distribution along the lines of those in use in Canada and Sweden. The South Carolina dispensary law, Mr. Roper asserted, resulted in many abuses and evils, and increased the consumption of alcoholic beverages, bootlegging, corruption and graft.

As a solution of the shortcomings of present prohibition laws, Mr. Roper suggested a comprehensive program of education that calls for conferences by the President with the Governors of the states, the Attorney-General with judges, prosecutors and enforcement officials and on the part of the President and the state executives with leading citizens of all ranks and viewpoints.

"We need more than laws," Mr. Roper observed. "The dry forces have in recent years depended too much on law. We have to have public co-operation and you can only get that by education. The marvelous co-operation that we had during the war period convinces me that this public co-operation is possible."

Developed Into Graft Machine

Mr. Roper told the committee that after a few years of operation of the state dispensary system in South Carolina "the belief grew that the management of the business had degenerated into a graft machine, using every effort to increase sales and make profit.

"The result was a greater consumption of liquor, especially among the Negroes and lower class of whites, than ever before. Prominent citizens of the State alleged that because drinking on the premises was not allowed under the law, and as the minimum quantity sold was a half pint, drunkenness and rowdyism on the public highways had increased until the system had become intolerable."

Mr. Roper's remarks made a deep impression on the committee, Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, wet leader, commending his fairness and liberalism. During the course of a discussion with Mr. Roper, the New York Representative expressed his willingness to participate in what he called a "five-year truce," during which time the wets would give every co-operation in enforcing and in promoting the enforcement of the law, provided if after that period of trial no improvement in conditions had resulted the drys agreed to change the law.

Mrs. Martha Bensley Bruere, director of the National Federation of Settlement Study of the Operation of the Eighteenth Amendment, informed the committee that the inquiry, conducted in 1926 and 1927 in different parts of the country, showed conclusively that from the standpoint of the social worker there is a large section of the country in which prohibition was working satisfactorily at the time the report was made.

No Negro Drink Problem

"In that section of the South with the largest Negro population," Mrs. Bruere informed the committee, "the drink problem as a result of prohibition, has become so insignificant that social workers are not seriously concerned with it."

The reports obtained by her study, she declared, show that as late as 1927 the drinking of the Negroes was not a serious problem. Furthermore, she added, her reports from such large industrial centers as Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other cities to which Negroes have migrated, "show that their drink problem is far less serious than that of some of the foreign-born citizens in those same industrial centers."

"What all this means," Mrs. Bruere declared, "is that wherever the Americans of earlier immigrations are still in control, our reports show that prohibition works. But this willingness to observe this exclusively American law is not characteristic of those living in the large industrial cities or in the ocean ports. The Americans of the great cities are not standing conspicuously, back of the enforcement of the law. Quite the contrary."

The general results that can be directly attributed to prohibition, Mrs. Bruere declared, are that the workers and business have benefited and are in favor of the law.

"The results that seem due to prohibition," Mrs. Bruere said, "are that the lower wage group have profited everywhere, that business and production have profited, also that in general the business men and the manufacturers are so well satisfied with the economic results as to be in favor of the law."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fielding H. Yost, the veteran football coach at the University of Michigan, known to

the gridiron followers of the "Maize and Blue" elevens as "Hurry Up," wired his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, that in his opinion the decade of prohibition had resulted in less drinking among the youth of the Nation.

Mrs. Yost has been in charge of presenting the dry witnesses and she had the telegram read to the committee.

Daniels Apprehensive of Saloon

Josephus Daniels on March 19 told the committee that the liquor problem presented a choice between prohibition and the return of the saloon.

He asserted that the wets propose no "workable" substitute for the present dry laws, denounced modification and Government sale, said there was less drinking under prohibition and declared that the prohibition laws can be enforced, but have not yet been given a fair chance.

"There is but one alternative to national prohibition," he said. "It is the return of the old saloon, with its heartbreaks, its product of drunkenness and poverty, its corrupt dominance of city government and its dictation of politics, often reaching to the highest officials of the state, with ability to dictate the nomination and election of men to the Congress of the United States.

"Disguise it as you may, it is now apparent that the clear-cut issue is prohibition, with its lack of perfection, or the saloon, with its trail of evils. The man who opposes prohibition and says in the next breath that he never could tolerate the return of the saloon, either is practicing deception or he does not know that just as sure as night follows day the fall of prohibition is the re-[illegible]ement of the saloon.

"There has never been any alternative. There cannot be any other alternative. The whole question must be considered with that absolute premise and certainty."

Dispensaries Prove Failure

Modification to permit the sale of beer and wine, Mr. Daniels said, was advocated in the early days of prohibition and has since been dropped by the wets. Government sale, he declared, is in opposition to American fundamentals and a course that no Congress would ever approve.

With reference to federal dispensaries, he cited the experience of South Carolina, and also a project which was begun and abandoned in his own city, Raleigh, N. C. There, he said, a group of citizens seeking to promote temperance and separate local politics from the saloon influence, set up a dispensary, which while highly profitable and producing large amounts of money which were devoted to the schools and other municipal causes, was given up because of "the very nature of the product sold and its effect upon the purchasers."

"No way has ever been found of making and dispensing intoxicants that does not debase and debauch," he continued. "The evil of intoxicants is that they intoxicate, and intoxication and drink are the enemies of skill, thrift, the home and the destruction of those who tarry at the cup."

The former Secretary of Navy asserted that he did not think there was anyone who believed prohibition had been wholly successful, but added that he was equally sure no one believed it had had a fair chance in all portions of the country.

"On the contrary," he said, "it is universally admitted that the organized opposition has resorted, in season and out, to well-financed propaganda, to advocacy of violation, to nullification, to excessive efforts to manufacture opinion against its enforcement.

Have Not Used Whole Power

"Worse than that: some states have refused to assume the moral obligation of 'concurrent enforcement.' Even worse: the Federal Government, and some other governmental departments have failed to use the power at their command to uphold the Constitution and the laws of the country.

"The prohibition law can be enforced. It only requires the will and the courage to say with slight paraphrasing to the modern advocates of nullification what Andrew Jackson said in one brief sentence: 'The law shall be preserved.' It has become plain now that as a Government we shall determine whether law or nullification shall be supreme in the United States of America.

"The advocates of prohibition were too confident that the people would accept the law as most of them did in 1920 and 1921. They have made the mistake of not fighting as hard for observance as for enforcement, as preaching observance, as securing legislation and aiding in honest enforcement.

"They must do both if the people of this generation are educated on the subject of the injurious effects of alcohol on the physical, mental and moral man, and the authorities in cities, states, and at Washington are required to use every effort to uphold the Constitution of our country."

Result of Partial 'Vote' on Dry Law in 20 States Shown in Tabulation

(From The Literary Digest of March 22, 1930)

State	For Enforcement	For Modification	For Repeal	Total
California	16,709	19,377	20,847	56,933
Connecticut	1,196	2,495	4,507	8,198
District of Columbia	1,022	1,326	2,227	4,575
Georgia	2,529	2,054	2,024	6,607
Illinois	19,502	26,225	37,657	83,384
Indiana	12,355	8,842	8,271	29,468
Iowa	12,960	9,181	8,362	30,503
Kansas	11,968	4,721	3,343	20,032
Michigan	8,047	7,792	9,314	25,153
Minnesota	11,625	11,518	13,858	37,001
Missouri	13,101	11,648	18,211	42,960
Nebraska	5,051	3,291	2,683	11,025
New Jersey	6,745	12,968	19,543	39,256
New York	24,296	54,917	84,128	163,341
North Dakota	1,160	1,085	1,179	3,424
Ohio	22,387	23,424	23,231	69,042
Oregon	3,555	2,779	1,996	8,330
Pennsylvania	1,906	3,064	5,750	10,720
South Dakota	1,370	1,118	916	3,404
Washington	6,103	5,975	5,094	17,172
Wisconsin	8,322	10,341	14,744	33,407
	191,909	224,141	287,885	703,935

CANADA SEEKS TREATY ON USE OF ST. LAWRENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

chamber controlling legislation, suggested that the United States build the channel itself.

Immediately it was learned that Mr. Snell had made his proposition, S. Wallace Dempsey (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, and a determined opponent, announced that he was against a 27-foot channel and added that if it were in his power to do so he would block the digging of any channel in the St. Lawrence.

It is exactly this proposal, made in the rivers and harbors bill of two years ago, to which Canada objected, and which caused the elimination of the entire project at that time. It is because of this attitude on the part of the powerful American opposition, led by members of the New York delegation which finally led the Dominion Government to offer to build the channel itself. Mr. Dempsey's hostility was characterized by leaders of the Tidewater Association as part of the general campaign against the whole St. Lawrence waterway project.

It is not that the New York opponents are so much opposed to the immediate development in question itself, St. Lawrence proponents assert, but they see in the building of this channel still another step in the ultimate completion of the great project and the carrying out of the plan of the Joint Board of Engineers. By preventing the development of the channel or modifying it, they hope to frustrate the eventual building of the great waterway.

COURTS PREFERRED TO ZONING BOARDS

Because he thinks zoning requires greater legal knowledge than is at the disposal of commissions, Henry T. Lummus, Justice of the Superior Court, in speaking to the Law Society of Massachusetts, advocated that zoning powers be transferred from commissions to tribunals.

Justice Lummus urged restriction of jury trials to those in which human rights are involved in order to alleviate congestion in the courts. A transfer of zoning powers to tribunals, he said, would necessitate improvement in the judiciary department.

COLUMBIA TO LOSE VETERAN PROFESSOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Prof. John Dewey, frequently characterized as the dean of American philosophers, will retire from the faculty of Columbia University June 30 after 25 years of service at the university, it has just been announced.

Announcement was also made that Guiseppe Prezzolini, Italian journalist and author, will come to Columbia July 1 as visiting professor of Italian.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Last lecture in series by Roland B. Dixon, professor of anthropology, Harvard University, on "The Peopling of the Pacific," Lowell Institute, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Harvard University; presentation of Plautus's "Menaechmi," in Latin, by Harvard Classical Club, Sanders Theater, 8:15.

Illustrated lecture on "Ancient Indian Sites in New York," by Warren K. Moorehead of Andover, Old South Meeting House, 8:15.

Boston City Club; "Adventures in Magic," by John Mulholland, lecturer and entertainer, organ concert by Earl Weidner, Clubhouse, 8.

Appalachian Mountain Club; illustrated lecture by Dr. Julius A. Stratton on "Down the Yukon in a Rowboat." Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 7:30.

Meeting, Lynn Historical Society, talk by Dr. Charles H. Banes on "The Puritans, Who and What Were They," Society House, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 8.

Copley-Plaza; dinner to Admiral Philip Andrews of the First Naval District, Ballroom and Foyer, 6:30.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Hudson Law School, Parlor C, 6:30.

First lecture in series by Robert O'Brien, Massachusetts Supervisor of Aviation, on "Popular Aviation," auspices Division of University Extension, State Department of Aviation, Massachusetts Art School, 7:30.

Boston Public Library; illustrated lecture on "Cape Cod: Past, Present and Future," by Edwin A. Freeman, Lecture Hall, 8.

Dinner, Soroptimist Club of Boston, speaking and entertainment, Brick Oven, 6:30.

Theaters

Wilbur—Fritz Leiber in "Othello."
Tremont—"Gambling."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"A Night Off."
Majestic—"The Chocolate Soldier."

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert, the Compinsky Trio, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk by Mrs. Sayward on "Egyptian Art II, 11; motion picture, "The March of the Movies," Lecture Room, 2:30.

Harvard University; conference on Educational Problems, Graduate School of Education, talk on "The Place and Value of Tests and Examinations in the English Curriculum," by Samuel Foss Holmes, headmaster of Worcester Academy Theater, Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, 4.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Glee Club of Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Copley-Plaza; luncheon and meeting, Boston University College of Business Administration, Parlor A, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture on "How Old Mother Earth Shaped Boston," by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 9:30; nature lesson out-of-doors, conducted by Miss Sawyer, 10:15; lecture on "Where We Go Rubbering," by Miss Sawyer, 11; talk on "Famous Scenes and Men of Early Boston," by Miss Sawyer, 12:15 and 2:30; talk on "Trees," by Miss Sawyer, 1:30.

Symphony—Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special Exhibitions: Egyptian wall paintings, by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de Garis Davies, lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art; fifteenth century woodcuts and metal-cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; French color prints, eighteenth century, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Bartolozzi.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court.—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Special exhibits: Japanese prints lent by David P. Edgar. Contemporary American painting. Both through March 18.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open 9 to 5 weekdays: 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Exhibit showing color in nature. Mexican tiles and pottery. Satsuma ware. Baskets of the world, including feather baskets of the Poma Indians.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place.—Etchings, paintings and water colors, by Martin Lewis. Also exhibition of color prints. Through March 29.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine paintings, water colors and drawings by William Yarrow. Through March 30.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street.—Drawings by Stuyvestant Van Veen. Through March 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street.—Drawings in sepia, by Gurdan Saltonstall Howe. Flower impressions by Arthur F. Musgrave. Lithographs by Teng-Kwie. Through March 29.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Scherwee Studios, 665 Boylston Street.—Etchings of child life and six new dog study prints by Diana Thorne.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square.—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.—Art work of Ernest Stock, an English artist. Through March 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street.—Paintings by Elizabeth E. Brown and Louis Novak. Through March 31.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street.—Paintings by American and European artists.

J. F. Olson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge.—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street.—Oils by Harley Perkins. Other paintings by Guy Pene du Bois, Glackens, Gifford Beal and H. E. Schnakenberg. Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Prints by moderns.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings, etchings and drawings by Frederick G. Hall. Through March 25.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by W. Harry Smith. Through March 31.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Special Tercentenary display of pictures, maps, drawings and case of colonial articles.

WETS KEEP LEAD IN SECOND WEEK OF 'STRAW VOTE'

Dry Law Repeal Backed by 40 P. C., Modification 32, Enforcement 27

Repeal of prohibition in the United States continues to show the highest percentage of support in the second week's returns in the Literary Digest poll. Slightly more than 40 per cent of the "straw vote" favored repeal. Approximately 32 per cent declared for modification, while slightly more than 27 per cent backed strict enforcement.

The Literary Digest has sent out 20,000,000 ballots. The second week brings the returns to a total of 703,935. Of this number, 287,885 favor revoking the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and 224,141 favor a modification of existing conditions by legalizing the sale of light wines and beers. The balance, 191,909 votes, are for "strict enforcement." These second returns are from 20 states and the District of Columbia. Last week's returns showed a total tabulation of 291,588 votes from 10 states.

Kansas is the only State at this time which shows the vote for enforcement leading over that for both modification and repeal.

Georgia, the first representative from the "solid South" to forward returns in this poll, is rather equally divided on the three questions upon which the "straw" balloting is being undertaken.

In District of Columbia

The tiny domain of the national capital, District of Columbia, which, however, has no official voice in elections, shows a vote for repeal outnumbering that for enforcement by more than two to one, with a substantial intermediary following for modification.

Connecticut, which together with Rhode Island has not yet ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, votes for repeal over enforcement by over three to one. The Republican stronghold of Pennsylvania also shows a same three to one vote to rescind the prohibition laws.

The recognized "wet" states of New York, New Jersey and Illinois register vigorous opposition to the dry enactment, while the vote so far from the "farm belt" of the middle West shows a strong tendency for enforcement.

On the Pacific coast the earliest returns from this section show Washington and Oregon voting strongly dry, though the combined modification and repeal vote is larger, while in California the vote for repeal and also that for modification is larger than the tally for enforcement.

The returns are yet very meager compared with the total vote that is anticipated before the final tabulations are obtainable. The Literary Digest states, "Next week may tell a different story."

"The drys are on their mettle," it reads. "Letters coming in to the Digest breathe the fervor with which they are playing their part in the poll, and dry newspaper editorials indicate the same strong attitude."

Classified Separately

Besides the 20,000,000 ballot poll that is now fully under way, the Literary Digest announces that it will follow this immediately by a supplementary poll of nearly 1,000,000 ballots which will be sent to the physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and school teachers in America, each class to be reported separately.

More interest in the prohibition poll is being evidenced than in any other "straw" plebiscite which the magazine has ever undertaken, it is stated.

"One extraordinary feature of the poll," the periodical notes editorially, "is the volume of letters it is bringing to us.

"It would seem that the poll has effected a Nation-wide release of pent-up feeling on all sides of the question—feeling that is too intense to be satisfied by the mere casting of a straw vote, but must declare itself with greater emphasis and in greater detail.

"These letters form a unique exhibit of what the American people are thinking on the most vexed question of the time.

"From time to time we will give our readers an opportunity of assaying some mingled streaks of this piled-up ore of American opinion."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight; much colder Friday night; moderate west and southwest winds becoming fresh northwest Friday afternoon; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 32.

Southern New England: Fair and warmer tonight; Friday mostly cloudy; colder in west portion Friday afternoon; much colder Friday night; moderate to fresh west and southwest winds, becoming fresh to strong northwest Friday.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, probably followed by snow flurries Friday in north portion; colder Friday in New Hampshire and Vermont; much colder Friday night; moderate to fresh shifting winds, becoming westerly Friday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	28	Memphis	42
Atlantic City	36	Montreal	10
Boston	28	Nantucket	32
Buffalo	24	New Orleans	50
Calgary	-14	New York	34
Charleston	48	Philadelphia	36
Chicago	38	Pittsburgh	32
Denver	36	Portland, Me.	20
Des Moines	38	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	16	San Francisco	50
Galveston	56	St. Louis	40
Hatteras	48	St. Paul	16
Helena	12	Seattle	36
Jacksonville	52	Tampa	66
Kansas City	42	Washington	38
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:37 p. m., Friday 4:51 a. m.
Height of tides 7.9 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:27 p. m.

LEGION OFFICIAL IN BOSTON

James F. Barton, national adjutant of the American Legion, is in Boston to confer with local Legion officials on arrangements for the national convention in Boston next October. He will remain in the city until Friday night.

MASONIC GLEE CLUB CONCERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The sixth annual concert of the Lawrence Square and Compass Glee Club, which is composed of 40 members affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and has earned a wide reputation for the excellence of its ensemble singing, will be given in the Masonic Temple March 21.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Gallery

An interesting group of exhibits is offered at the gallery of Grace Horne on Stuart Street. Arthur G. Musgrave of Provincetown shows what a joyous and decorative medium the monotype can be when it is treated with good taste and some ingenuity. His set of flower subjects is a delight to the eye. They are painted with oil colors on a plate glass and transferred with hand pressure to Japan paper. They lack the dull uniformity of colored woodblock prints; there are subtle variations of tint, modulations of thickness of color that keep the design alive and fluent.

Gurdon Saltonstall Howe is exhibiting several drawings in sepia of Boston and New York. From this city there are portrayals of Trinity Church, the State House, Old South Church. From New York there are numerous views of Manhattan done either from the street level or from a lofty elevation upon a skyscraper.

In his drawing Mr. Howe has always a firm sense of structure; the form dominates, details of masonry and ornament are flicked off, especially in the subjects from New York. In his hand, sepia is a sympathetic medium, golden and transparent. It reinterprets the panorama of New York with the vertical accents and erratic sky line. We have become accustomed to the black and white and gray pictorialization.

Other displays offered at Miss Horne's are crayon drawings in the Japanese mode by Teng-Kwei and lithographs by Howard Leigh.

The Casson Galleries

William Yarrow comes to Boston for the first time. He has lived abroad for many years and found the modern viewpoint suited to his view. His exhibition at the Casson Galleries reveals many of the wholesome traits that have developed in the course of recent experiment. In the first place he is preoccupied with the richly potent possibilities of form, with rhythms that are set in action by emerging and receding planes, with mild stylizations that emphasize the patterns and evade details.

In oil painting he has less freedom than in water color; in the latter there is freshness in tonality, a sense of growth in the massed tree forms; the air is filled with oxygen. Mr. Yarrow has acknowledged the new idiom but he is not an eccentric. He does not seem to search continuously for novelty; instead, having made a selection of method, he remains within its limits perfecting and deepening his understanding of it.

Marion Boyd Allen

At the Vose Galleries on Copley Square there are paintings of the Canadian Rockies and portraits by Marion Boyd Allen. With splendor and majesty the artist depicts the overpowering beauties of the mountains, the snow-covered peaks, the tall, dignified fir trees, the still gemlike lakes. The pictures breathe the poetry, reflect the reverie that come to the thought of man in the presence of such exalted scenery. Portraits by the artist show her insight. The picture entitled "Motherhood" has a touching charm. It is painted with unusual subtlety.

Doll and Richards

Frederick G. Hall has a threefold exhibition at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street, where his paintings, drawings and etchings may be seen.

The paintings are exquisitely made with finesse and compactness. Glancing at them distantly one imagines the artist has taken great pains with detail; at close range, however, they are curiously impressionistic. The sparkling ceramics are so palpably made that they are tantalizing, so crisply dashed off that they are a treat to the eye. There seems to be something futile about the effort, but that very fact makes it more engaging.

In etching the artist's talents are well known. He depicts facades and ancient dwellings with extraordinary incisiveness.

Ellen Emmet Rand

At the Copley Gallery there is a display of portraits by Ellen Emmet Rand. With a direct and certain method the artist achieves decisive results, making portraits that are living and stirring. She decides from the personal qualities of the model whether there shall be realism in rendering or whether the fantastic is suitable. There is not uniformity in her style, rather an adaptability to each situation that fits her peculiarly to the performance of portrayal.

D. A.

INAUGURAL DATE SET

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Dr. Katharine Blunt will be inaugurated as president of the Connecticut College for Women on May 16. Gordon J. Laing, dean of the graduate school of the University of Chicago, will be the principal speaker at a formal luncheon. In the morning addresses will be made by James Rowland Angell, president of Yale; Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley; Henry Noble McCracken, president of Vassar, and Dr. Blunt.

Count de Mun Denies Millions Spent to Subvert Prohibition

President of International League of Adversaries of Prohibition Takes Issue With Some Points Made by Dr. Horace D. Taft

Denial that the International League of Adversaries of Prohibition is "spending millions" to subvert prohibition in the United States has been made by Count Bertrand de Mun, of Paris, president of the league.

Count de Mun takes issue with an open letter by Dr. Horace D. Taft, headmaster of the Taft School for Boys, in Watertown, Conn. Dr. Taft had quoted European press and liquor trade journal reports in substantiation of the contention that foreign liquor interests were working against the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Count, who formerly was engaged in exporting liquor to the United States, admits in his letter to Dr. Taft that his organization supplies "statistics and arguments" to persons from every corner of the world to aid them to combat the prohibition movement. Many of these, he adds, are Americans.

Commenting upon Count de Mun's letter, Dr. Taft accepts the denial as "courteous, fair and convincing in much that it says of the activities of the association." He points out, however, that Count de Mun does not deny the authenticity of liquor trade journal reports of anti-prohibition propaganda in England, Canada, the United States and Sweden.

Spending Millions? Absurd!

Count de Mun declares that the statement attributed to him that "we have 100,000,000 people behind us and millions of dollars which we will spend in a merciless fight to destroy prohibition in the United States," appeared in a newspaper in 1922. He says he does not recollect having this called to his attention before Dr. Taft quoted it, and adds that it is "absurd."

Part of Count de Mun's letter discusses the ethics of the use of liquor. Excerpts, dealing specifically with the propaganda charges, follow:

"We have no millions today, and still less did we have them in 1922, when our modest league was founded. Where should we obtain them? The French people, like most Europeans, are not accustomed, as Americans are, I believe, to giving generously in favor of public causes, no matter how near their hearts and pocketbooks those causes may lie. Our devoted organizers have the greatest difficulty, year after year, in obtaining from our members the necessary minimum of subscriptions to defray the expenses of our offices.

"I confess further, that were I the sinister propagandist which your letter would have people believe, I should be extremely embarrassed to know how to use any sum of money to further our cause in America.

Exceptions With Individuals

"That some of my countrymen, with more enthusiasm than judgment, may have misunderstood our purposes, may have conceived of our International League as a crusading force carrying the banner of French wines in a frontal assault against the prohibition movement, is quite possible and quite comprehensible. How many times have American prohibition extremists preached a holy war against European liberties? But you and I, as sensible men, can afford to laugh at such conceptions.

"One of the articles you quote, taken from a French trade paper, L'Exportateur Francais, contains its own refutation. It refers to the fact that our league had 'carried on a publicity campaign' in the New York Herald, Chicago Tribune and Daily Mail. But the article refers to these papers as 'published in the United States.' The truth is, as you doubtless know, that these three papers are published in Paris. Two of them are the Paris editions of American newspapers, the other is the Continental edition of a British paper.

"We did use advertising space in these papers, and we may do so again. These papers are read solely by English-speaking residents and tourists on the European Continent. There is obviously no impropriety in our advertising French wines to Americans and Englishmen, in our own country.

Purpose of the League

"What, then, is the purpose of our league, and what are its methods?

"Our purpose is defense against the enormous prohibition propaganda that is carried on today, by fair means and foul, in every country in the world.

"As for our methods, they are entirely above board and quite legitimate. We endeavor, so far as our limited resources permit, to reply with facts and figures to the constant campaign that is waged against us by the prohibitionists.

"People come to us, in our little offices in the Rue d'Aguesseau, from every corner of the world, asking us to help them with statistics, with arguments, with facts of all kinds, to combat the prohibition movement in their respective countries. We try to the best of our ability and to the extent of our facilities, to help them. That is our undoubted right. That is what we exist for.

"Many of these people are Americans. Thousands of Americans are working in their country, for the legalization of natural wines, and often they call upon us for statistical scientific and historical data to support their arguments. Many of them are newspaper writers; some are in politics; a few are members of the clergy. We try to give them the information they request, just as I am sure your prohibition societies in America eagerly supply such facts and arguments as they think may serve their cause."

What Dr. Taft Says

Dr. Taft declares his acceptance of Count de Mun's denial of the statement about "100,000,000 people and millions of dollars" to be used to fight American prohibition.

"The only thing that puzzles me," Dr. Taft says, "is that this statement had been published in a reputable magazine four months before and was going the rounds. Why our wet friends had not called it to the Count's attention I do not know, especially as I remember to have seen it in print somewhere long before the quotation in the Rev. Alfred E. Cooke's article in the Congregationalist.

"As for the quotation from the trade-journal, he is not quite so convincing. I do not understand him to deny the authenticity of the quotation. Mr. Cooke states that he wrote with a copy of the trade-journal before him. Here are selections:

"'It is in the following countries that our propaganda has been most intense: England, Canada, the United States, and Sweden. . . .

"'The year 1923 will be reckoned in Canada as one of the most striking in the history of prohibition; the anti-prohibitionist campaign, advancing from place to place, gained over two provinces, Manitoba and Alberta; two other provinces, Ontario and Saskatchewan, will soon yield to this effort. The Wines Exportation Commission may lay claim to a preponderant share in this success as being the only French or foreign organism which brought all its forces to bear in the battle. . . .

"'Our action assumed the most diverse forms: drawing up of tracts and pamphlets, editing the latter and their distribution throughout Canada, press publication and controversies, furnishing of funds at the right moment. Our activity did not confine itself to "moistening" the "dry" provinces where it appeared an effort might be useful; it was likewise exercised in improving the regime existing in the provinces where this effort had already borne fruit by the institution of the intermediary system represented by the monopoly. . . .

"'The approaching electoral struggle in the United States will probably be the occasion of a redoublement of effort on the part of the commission, and it is awaiting precisely the return of its appointed mandatary to decide its action in the matter.

"'There, as elsewhere, the French Wines Exportation Commission has had every reason to congratulate itself on the valuable aid afforded it by the International League of the Adversaries of Prohibition, with which it works in perfect harmony."

Dr. Taft's Conclusions

"If the quotation is correct, the significance of it is not at all neutralized by the fact that part of its publicity was in the papers published in Paris.

"The Count says that he would be extremely embarrassed to know how to use any sum of money to further his cause in America. It is an embarrassment that has not been shared by his fellow propagandists.

"I only wish to add a remark in self-defense and another in at least partial retraction. Julian Codman, general counsel of the Constitutional Liberty League, denied that his association had received a cent from foreign contributors. I never claimed that it had. The evidence which I had was to the effect that the French propagandists were spending money to a considerable extent and with, in their opinion, great effect in publicity in newspapers, magazines, etc., a very effective re-enforcement of the wet campaigners in Canada and the United States.

"I am convinced that I decidedly exaggerated the extent of the French propaganda in this country, especially in comparing their campaign with the disgraceful fight which the brewers and distillers waged in this country against the adoption of prohibition during the 10 years before the ratification of the amendment.

"The argument against prohibition and the statement of the failure of the policy are not unfamiliar to us and need hardly be argued here.

"I regret very much the quotation from Count de Mun which I accepted in good faith, but which I am convinced by the Count was not an utterance of his."

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MOVE OF R. C. A. CHALLENGED BY INDEPENDENTS

Delay on Antitrust Inquiry Seen in Offer to Have Patents Investigated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Radio Corporation of America has offered to throw its entire files open to the Department of Justice with the avowed purpose of having its 3500 patents investigated, but with the ulterior purpose, it is charged by independents, of blocking the inquiry that has been pending in one or another federal department since 1924.

On reliable authority it is learned that the antitrust division of the department, under John L. O'Brian, now investigating the issue, has declined to be drawn into the consideration of the validity of the thousands of patents held by the corporation and will confine itself to the larger question of whether the company has set up a monopoly in violation of antitrust laws.

Several new factors in the situation are understood to be behind the statement of Mr. O'Brian in his letter to James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, that still further study is required in the matter because "new phases and new questions have made more intricate an already complicated matter."

Two of these are developments within the financial organization of R. C. A. itself. R. C. A. is already allied with some of the biggest corporations in America, including the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, United Fruit Company and others. Since the department's investigation started under Mr. O'Brian more and equally large organizations have joined with it.

Poolings of Interests

Two of these recent poolings of interests are believed to have prompted Mr. O'Brian's desire for additional time to study. In the first place the R. C. A.-victor Corporation of America has been formed which does the manufacturing of sets formerly carried on by General Electric and Westinghouse, while the R. C. A.-Radiotron Company has taken over the manufacture of tubes. In the second place the General Motors-Radio Corporation has been formed, in which R. C. A. is said to have 49 per cent stock with 51 per cent held by General Motors.

Oswald F. Schuette, executive secretary, Radio Protective Association, however, makes the direct charge that R. C. A. has gained control of this corporation. Both of these mergers, according to charges by Mr. Schuette, are in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Antitrust Act forbidding acquisition of stock in a competitor for the purpose of preventing competition.

Assets of Billions

Unquestionably the present case is the biggest matter involving antitrust issues ever to come before the Department of Justice. Mr. Schuette testified before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that affiliated organizations have assets of $6,000,000,000. The alleged monopoly has been before the Federal Government in one form or another since 1924. Private manufacturers have won repeated suits against R. C. A. on the tube-licensing agreement, but up to the present the Department of Justice has not determined whether to institute proceedings. If the Department of Justice should take up the individual R. C. A. patents now in detail it would delay the legal matter for years, during which time the few surviving independent companies, it is said, would be forced to the wall.

The latest news regarding the R. C. A. case coincides with appointment of an R. C. A. employee as assistant chief engineer of the Federal Radio Commission, in the person of V. Ford Greaves. Mr. Greaves will be one of the two assistants to Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, chief engineer, who takes over the work formerly done by Capt. Guy Hill of the Navy who was detailed to the commission on a special assignment and who now returns to that organization. Mr. Greaves was the engineer who organized the radio division of the Department of Commerce.

REFORMATION OF PRISONERS IS NEGLECTED

(Continued from Page 1)

politics, so that men released after the minimum imprisonment may be under intelligent jurisdiction, encouraged, and helped back to occupation and normal living.

Wholesome Routine Needed

More important, however, is the provision of a wholesome and constructive prison routine. It must be kind but firm, normalizing and educational. An offender's release should be based upon his response to normalcy. This might mean a year for some or much longer for others.

Such administration can be brought about when whole-hearted public sympathy and support are equally as keen for a standardized prison administration as they are for progressive preventive and prosecution measures.

The New Castle County Workhouse, at Greenbank, Del., is an example of what intelligent, humane and wholesome treatment will do for convicted men. The administrative scheme resembles that of a small settlement of free men, banded under an agreed-upon form of self-rule.

Models of Good Order

The mess-hall at meal times, the recreation room at church, Bible class and moving picture sessions, the school, are models of quiet and order. The only taskmasters are duly appointed inmate committeemen and monitors. And they might be said to be mere figureheads. The need for reprimand is extremely rare.

Would you think it remarkable that the cell-blocks are manned night and day entirely by inmates? They lock up the men, operate the levers controlling the doors, and take the count. This they duly report to the guard stationed in the central hall.

Does it seem hazardous to entrust such responsibilities to inmates? It has worked successfully for years. These duties are performed correctly and with equally as much precision as could ever occur under the guard system. The count is invariably right. And jail deliveries are an unknown quantity.

Industries Are Flourishing

The institution owns and operates two modern farms, which produce dairy products and vegetables. These are worked by inmates. And occasionally inmates are designated to outside road work, which is more remunerative than some of the other activities. This work is always assigned to men approaching release, so that they may build up their purse for their re-entry into the wide world.

All the branches of industry are on a flourishing basis, and this institution has at least partly solved the serious question of enforced idleness for convicts. There is work for the entire population, and as the laborer is worthy of his hire—all are paid according to the importance and volume of their efforts.

One more most important adjunct toward rehabilitation is the institutional school, where the illiterate may learn his numbers and letters, and the more advanced may either brush up or study special subjects, such as shorthand, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic or the theory of automotive engineering.

To effectively pursue such a plan in larger institutions it will, of course, be necessary to exert more intensive effort and have more elaborate machinery, but success will unquestionably result if the scheme is applied conscientiously.

One serious handicap to its success is the personnel. Wardens and their deputies should be keen and intelligent men with a broad understanding of human nature.

My contention is the cure must be effected while a man is confined. He is then a "bird in the hand."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Melvin S. Warner, Inglewood, Calif.
J. Edwin Jensen, Ravenna, O.
Anna Collier, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Lucretia C. Traupe, Boston, Mass.
William H. Schafer, Youngstown, O.
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J. E. McFarland Jr., Connersville, Ind.
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Louis Carsen Jr., New Orleans, La.
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Mrs. Mary Newman, Canandaigua, N. Y.

What's Right With America? Industry Building on Leisure for Workers

* * *

Theory of Short Hours and High Wages Spreading Rapidly —Henry Ford's Experiment Typical—Saving of Lost Motion Brings Wealth

* * *

XXX—DETROIT—AND INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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To one topic I continually return, as the reader has, I hope, remarked in this series of commentaries; it is a topic that is implied throughout; it is a topic on which I am purposefully repetitive. That topic is the industrial revolution which America has effected. It is by far the most important aspect of America; and many other aspects which in themselves are important are conditioned and made possible by the industrial revolution which has made the United States pre-eminent.

In these concluding chapters I must once more dwell upon the industrial revolution. Detroit did not begin it, but Detroit best typifies it. Perhaps Detroit is more conscious of it than any other city. Perhaps Detroit, although it is almost in Canada, is the most American part of America. Henry Ford is especially associated with Detroit, and Henry Ford is the American in excelsis.

There are many other great captains of industry, who may have done as much or more than Henry Ford; but somehow he sums up their various qualities and is the most representative American industrialist.

Modest on Accomplishments

He himself possesses modesty; when I was in the United States he was helping to arrange a grandiose celebration in honor of Thomas A. Edison of the golden jubilee of light, commemorating the invention of the incandescent lamp.

I could not but be touched by America's appreciation of one of its chief citizens, when I heard Henry Ford and President Hoover and Owen D. Young uniting in their praise of this simple, hard-working, and disinterested citizen, and when in the shop windows of every town I visited the portrait of Edison was displayed. Not always do countries thus honor their benefactors.

Detroit is as yet unfinished, but it has trebled in size in the last 20 years. What makes Detroit is the Ford factory or, rather, factories—in which enter the coal and iron from the Ford mines and from which emerge the completed Ford cars.

Ford makes everything that he uses, and there is no waste of time, of distance, or of material. The process of conveying the parts from point to point, where they are assembled in a continuous chain by the most skillful teamwork, has often been described.

Time Cut to Minimum

The usual objection, that the men who do the work, specializing in a certain set of movements, will themselves become mechanical, has been refuted by the facts. The actual time spent on the customary job is cut down to the lowest proportions.

When I was a boy the idealistic Socialists reasoned somewhat as follows: Work is not the end but the means of living. Certain quantities of goods are needed, and when they are produced they should be fairly distributed. But there is no point in keeping a proportion of the population drudging 12 hours, 10 hours, eight hours, or even six hours a day if machinery can supply human wants in a fewer number of hours. Man should work as little as possible, and should have as much leisure as possible to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

So far as I can see, the new ideas of men like Ford do not differ greatly from the former ideas of such Socialists as William Morris. In the first place the workman is to be paid on a sufficiently high scale to enable him to purchase the goods he makes. Those goods are not reserved for a luxurious class. They are for him. That is one of the conditions of mass production. It might well be called not mass production but production for the masses.

Therefore it is in the interest of the employer and the employed to pay high wages. The employer can thus produce more; and the costs of production are in inverse ratio to the quantity; and the employed can enjoy more, for costs are low and wages are high.

Employee Must Have Share

The business of the employer is continually to reduce costs—but not at the expense of the employed. On the contrary, the employed must have his share of the increasing benefits which accrue from greater production and lower costs. His wages must go up instead of down.

I do not apologize for repeating again and again this fundamental American argument, which has stood every test that can possibly be applied to it. It is obvious that the worker with money in his pocket and with facilities for recreation, living in a larger way than he could ever have hoped to live under the old wage system, must be a better man—and (this is to the purpose) a better workman.

But let us continue this line of thought. Let us suppose that the employer, performing his job efficiently, reduces still more the need of human labor. Is he then merely to discharge his "superfluous" workers?

If he does—and I am, need I say, looking at the matter not from the standpoint of an individual employer but from the standpoint of the whole class of employers—then what follows is that the employer is deliberately reducing his market.

Unemployed men cannot, for instance, buy motorcars. It is perhaps inevitable that a certain percentage of men, must, in present conditions, with each mechanical improvement, be discharged; though in America, where there are ample opportunities and constant new developments, the percentage of permanently unemployed has been relatively small.

Clearly we must apply our intelligence to the problem of "superfluous" labor in a progressive industry; and surely the first thought that occurs to us is that, just as the worker has benefited in the shape of higher wages, so he should benefit in the shape of fewer hours of labor, whenever the conditions of production appear to warrant such a measure.

Partners in Industry

The employed is a partner in industry and you cannot dismiss him because you have found a way of reducing his work. Let him have the advantage of the reduction. Let us have, on grounds of equity, of efficiency, of general prosperity, a six-hour day and a five-day week, if that appears to be a practicable arrangement, making for the well-being of the workman and of the industry.

Once more America is stumbling consciously or unconsciously, on a vital idea that revolutionizes the old capitalist conception, and comes fairly close to the conception of the old idealistic Socialists. Not for a moment do I pretend that Ford and Ford alone is responsible for this revolution in the attitude of the employer toward his job and toward the employed.

It was in the course of my visit that the notion of the five-day week was advocated by John J. Raskob, formerly chairman of the finance committee of General Motors Corporation.

"America is in shape," he said, "to produce in five days all it can consume in seven; and to demonstrate how organized civilized society can further the divine purpose that man should enjoy the earth and the fruits thereof."

Man—not a small privileged class. That is the keynote of it all. The old idea that the toiler must be driven as hard, as long and for as little return as he will stand (the idea propounded by Adam Smith of a bare subsistence level, the idea of Ricardo that wages and profits are opposed, the idea of John Stuart Mill that the wages of labor are fixed by demand and supply, the idea of Karl Marx that poverty is inevitable under the capitalist system and will ultimately rise up and kill capitalism)—all this has been swept away. Mr. Raskob says it is because the moral sense of civilized people revolted—and because it was bad business.

Pressing Toward the Goal

A five-day-a-week man, well paid, well nourished, with plenty of recreation, would, even with present equipment, be more ambitious, be more efficient. But, in addition, he says, modern machinery, methods and power have already developed a vast margin of unused productive capacity, and there is no limit to further progress.

The worker more and more is becoming a participating owner of industries by means of stockholdings. Thus is being set up an industrial democracy—a national partnership in the business of getting the most good and the most value out of living.

An industrial democracy—that is the goal to which America is pressing. It is quite irrelevant to point to bad conditions here and poverty there. It does not affect the aims of Henry Ford and others, nor the acquired results, to assert that the goal is far from being reached.

If the idea alone had been found, of treating the mass of men as partners in prosperity, and that idea were accepted by any percentage whatever of the great captains of industry and the masters of finance, it would be a tremendous fact, but the idea has already borne fruit, and is bearing richer and riper fruit every year.

Chestnut Hill Home Custodian Passes On

Mrs. Victoria H. Sargent, custodian of the home of Mary Baker Eddy at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, who passed on March 20, had long been identified with the Christian Science movement.

Mrs. Sargent first met Mrs. Eddy while she was teaching a class in Chicago, in May, 1884. Mrs. Eddy was the first Christian Scientist Mrs. Sargent had ever talked with and she purchased her first copy of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" from Mrs. Eddy at that time. While Mrs. Sargent was searching Science and Health to see how Jesus healed, she was perfectly healed of a complication of diseases.

In December, 1884, Mrs. Sargent studied with Mrs. Eddy in the Primary class of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, located at 571 Columbus Avenue, Boston. Nearly two years later, October, 1886, she studied with Mrs. Eddy in the Normal class.

Mrs. Sargent was a member of the Christian Scientists' Association; also a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Green Bay, Wisconsin. She taught and practiced Christian Science in Wisconsin for many years. Late in 1915 Mrs. Sargent came to Boston, and since that time she has been custodian of the former home of Mrs. Eddy at Chestnut Hill.

CHICAGO FAIRS GO FROM FATHER TO SON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Back in 1893, when Chicago was host to the world during the Columbian Exposition, Daniel H. Burnham was director of works for the fair.

In 1933, when the city's second World's Fair opens, another Daniel H. Burnham will be director of works. He is the son of the leader in 1893, and, like his father, identified with the work of the Chicago Plan Commission.

BRIAND VISITS BRITISH PREMIER; LEAVES FOR PARIS

(Continued from Page 1)

cates this interpretation, explaining that M. Briand developed his plans to return to Paris long before the Anglo-American meetings were held. Both Mr. MacDonald and M. Briand gave out apparently optimistic statements after dinner, but these need be taken, it is declared in some quarters, with reserve. Trustworthy authorities state that the Franco-British meeting went searchingly to the bottom of the Franco-Italian problem and revealed no ready-made solution. The possibility of working out a five-power agreement which appeared rather more likely after last week-end's interviews between M. Tardieu and other leaders seems less likely. Dispatches from Paris even suggest that M. Tardieu and M. Briand may not return next week-end, but will come back when negotiations are in a state sufficiently hopeful to justify their return. Both the French and Italians claim to be annoyed by the course of events in London. The French on the one hand insist that at Chequers on March 16, Mr. MacDonald promised M. Tardieu he would bring diplomatic pressure to bear upon Dino Grandi in London and Benito Mussolini in Rome and that the Americans would pursue the same course through John W. Garrett, United States Ambassador at Rome. The British deny that Mr. MacDonald gave any such promise.

Styled Likely Explanation

What is described as the likeliest explanation is that Mr. MacDonald, with his customary sympathy and fervor, expressed his appreciation of M. Tardieu's problems, or even a desire to help bring the Italians into line. M. Tardieu, it is said, took these words at more than their real value and definitely expected an Anglo-American demarche against Italy. The Italians, it is added, immediately became bitterly resentful at a threat of pressure. It may, however, be taken for granted that neither the Americans nor the British were guilty of the grave diplomatic indiscretion of attempting to coerce either Signor Grandi at London or Signor Mussolini at Rome.

Though many fertile suggestions of tonnage figures were given as a basis for Franco-Italian discussion by the British and even by the Americans, nothing came of the attempt. Neither Mr. MacDonald nor Henry L. Stimson and Dwight W. Morrow desire to impose any figures or definite proposals on either France or Italy. Their sole concern is to explore every possible avenue to discover any way to ease the deadlock and to enable work of the conference to be resumed. Increasingly their task has become more difficult. The general agreement exists that the present state of affairs in London is unsatisfactory, with all the delegations doing no official work and with no immediate sign of a renewal of the main activities of the conference.

Three-Power Agreement Mentioned

There is a growing feeling that the proceedings must be definitely speeded up by the week-end if results are to be achieved. The present talk of a three-power agreement now on official lips where it had not been before may be for the purpose of bringing increased influence to bear upon the French and Italians. It is hoped that at the last moment, when a three-power understanding comes within reach, both the Latin countries will realize their best interests will be served by entering the conference again upon a basis of mutual concessions. Something like this final word is stated by a reliable authority to be the message M. Briand carries back to M. Tardieu. Mr. Stimson has gone to Windsor and Eton College for an outing. David A. Reed has gone to Aldershot and the other delegates have likewise dispersed.

The impression grows that M. Tardieu played a skillful diplomatic game with Mr. MacDonald at Chequers over the week-end by throwing the burden for the moment upon the Italians.

The chief basis for optimism regarding the five-power agreement now rests upon the heroic brilliant experiment occurring to the ingenious negotiators who are grappling with the problem.

BILLBOARD CONTROL BILL GETS SUPPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Strong indorsement of a bill to license billboards at $1 each for the purpose of placing them under state regulation was voiced on March 18 at a hearing on a measure sponsored by Assemblyman Frederick L. Zimmerman (D.) of Woodhaven, Queens. The bill provides that a commission in the Department of Public Works shall pass on the applications for licenses to determine whether or not the billboard mars the scenic effect of highways.

The only opposition came from organized labor, which contended that employment would be affected. In reply it was stated that the objective was not to remove all billboards, but to regulate and beautify them.

LEWIS' POWER UPHELD

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America here, by an almost unanimous vote, March 19, defeated proposed constitutional amendments which would have stripped John L. Lewis, international president, of the power to appoint international organizers.

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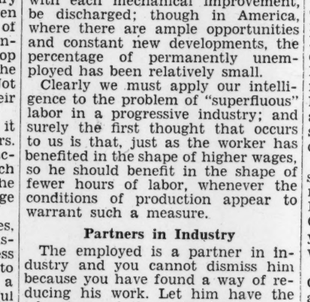

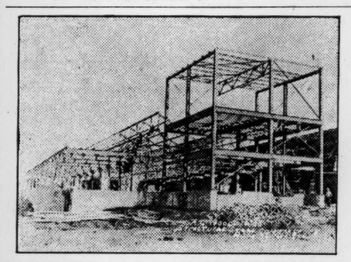
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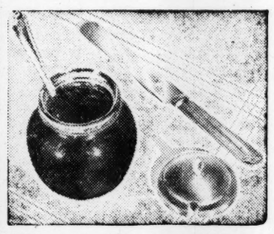
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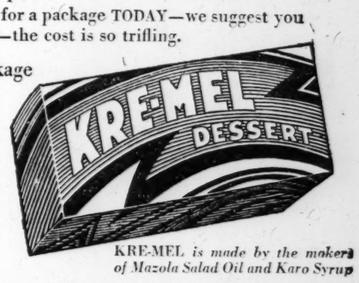

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flavored with a little sugar and half a teaspoonful of
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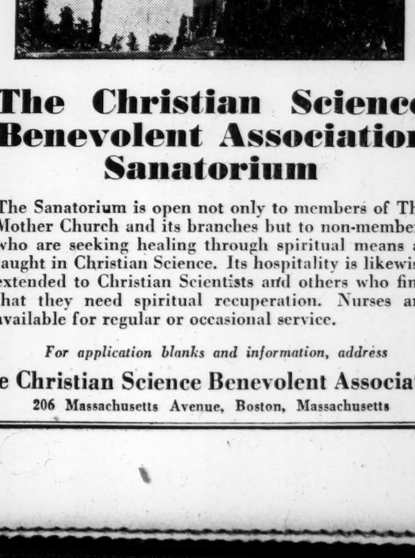
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YALE VARSITY NEEDS PITCHERS

Main Problem Confronting Coach Wood in Development of Strong Nine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Now that Coach Joseph Wood of the Yale University baseball varsity has made his final cut in the squad before the team makes its southern trip, he will devote his time to getting the team in shape for the first of the southern games. Of those now remaining on the squad, nine are pitchers, while nine lettermen and also seven sophomores are included. The complete squad follows: H. S. Aldrich '30, Capt. J. H. Beyer '30S, A. J. Booth Jr. '32, Montfort Dunn '30, J. J. Holahan '30S, N. E. Jennison '30, W. C. LeGore '30, F. J. Linehan '31, Joseph Maine '32, Angus McDonald '32, A. P. McGowan '32, G. A. McKenzie '31S, William Newton '32, J. J. Quinn '31, R. B. Robertson Jr. '30, C. S. Snead '31, A. T. Taylor '32, A. J. Taylor '31, W. B. Thompson '30, F. T. Vincent '31S, J. M. Walker '31 and Edward Warren '32.

Yale's chances of high rank in baseball this season depends almost entirely upon what sort of pitchers Coach Wood can develop out of ordinary and comparatively inexperienced material. There is a real dearth of pitching material of proven ability and of experience in varsity competition, the two best of the 1929 team having graduated. They were R. A. Sawyer '29 and G. B. Loud Jr. '29. Another apparent weakness of the team this year is seen in two of the outfield positions, where other stars of the 1929 team have been lost through graduation. M. J. Grove '29 and Capt. J. J. Garvey '29, who played center and right field, respectively, will be hard to replace.

Pitching Is Problem

The pitching problem is the main task confronting the coach, however, and it was this task upon which he put his every effort during the first four weeks of indoor practice. W. B. Thompson '30 and N. E. Jennison '30 had some experience with the varsity last season and are likely performers again this year. Thompson is the better of the two, although Jennison has shown great possibilities under the tutelage of Coach Wood.

It is more likely, however, that Yale will depend upon even less experienced pitchers than these last-year men. Other pitching candidates who are counted among those with a chance of "making" the team are: A. T. Taylor '32, William Newton '32, H. S. Aldrich '30 and Angus McDonald '32. Taylor, the leading freshman pitcher last year, is expected to be the best man on the staff. Newton pitched well as a member of the freshman team last year, and McDonald, who was ineligible last year, has been impressive in workouts this spring.

Aldrich, two-year regular at third base, who has been threatened with ejection from the lineup because of the eligibility of Edward Warren '32, who is a real star at third base, has taken up pitching, but is hardly expected to be of much service to the team with all of the other prospects improving daily.

Catching Is Strong

The catching assignment will cause no concern, despite the graduation of J. J. Hoben '29S, last year's regular receiver. F. J. Linehan '31, a winner of the "Y" last year and Joseph Maine '32 are the leading candidates for the position. Both are first-class men and Yale will be ably served by any one of the three. Linehan and Maine will probably divide the duties.

The infield is intact. Two former regulars, F. T. Vincent '31S, football captain-elect, and Capt. Beyer, will occupy first and second base, respectively. Both are fine fielders and hard hitters. The other infielders will be the two outstanding sophomores mentioned, namely Booth and Warren. Booth will be at shortstop and Warren at third base. This will give Yale one of the best infield combinations ever to take the field for the Blue, with much hitting power and dependable fielding being combined in each man.

The outfield is uncertain, although it is beginning to appear as if three men who played for varying lengths of time last year, will play. J. M. Walker '31, only a sophomore last year; but one of the most consistent hitters Yale ever had, will be in his old position in left field. Candidates for the two vacant positions include R. B. Robertson Jr. '30, J. J. Quinn '31, J. J. Holahan '30S, C. S. Snead '31, A. P. McGowan '32, and G. A. McKenzie '31S. Robertson and McKenzie, because of their experience as substitutes last year and because of the mediocrity of the others, are favored to win the open positions.

Outlook Favorable

As a team, the nine favored in the above analysis of the team's probable composition will be as strong as its weakest men. If the pitchers come through and if the outfield is not too weak, Yale should have a good team. The infield and the catching departments will be strong, and there will be several consistent batters on the team. Good pitching and a fine infield should make it unnecessary for Yale to possess unusual batting power, and hence the possible weakness in right and center fields may not be of too much importance as far as the team's chances of success are concerned.

The schedule is again long and will include the customary southern trip during the spring vacation, six games to be played before the return to New Haven. Thirty games will be played, not counting possible playoffs with Harvard and Princeton. The schedule:

April—3, at United States Naval Academy; 4, at United States Naval Academy; 5, Quantico Marines; 7 and 8, at Georgetown; *9, at Columbia; *12, at Dartmouth; 14, New Haven Eastern League team; 16, New York University; 17, Boston University; 19, Vermont; 23, Wesleyan; *26, Pennsylvania; 29, Fordham; 30, Holy Cross.

May—*3, at Pennsylvania; *7, Columbia; 10, New York A. C.; 13, Colgate; *17, Cornell; *19, at Dartmouth; 21, Syracuse; *24, at Cornell; 30, Georgetown; *31, Princeton.

June—7, Providence College; 11, at Brown; *14, at Princeton; 17, Harvard; 18, at Harvard; 21, Princeton in New York in case of tie, or Harvard at Cambridge in case of tie and no tie with Princeton.

*Eastern Intercollegiate League games.

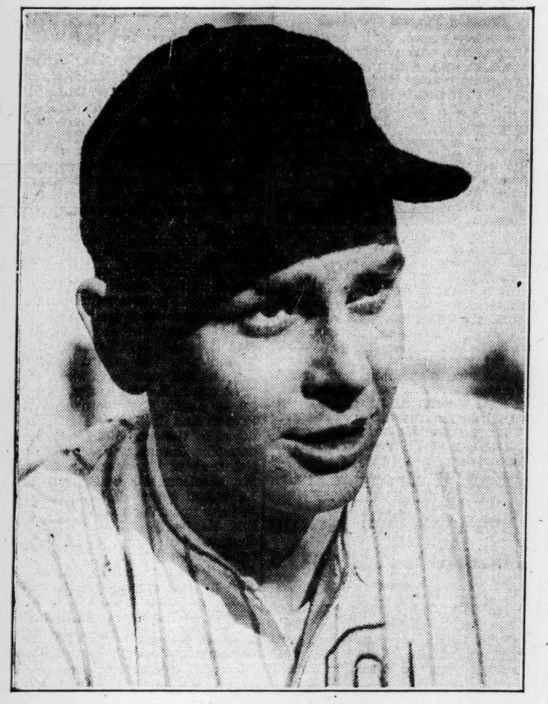
COLUMBIA AWARDS 13 MAJOR LETTERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Columbia University has awarded 13 major letters. The championship basketball team led the list with 11—10 players and a manager. Louis L. Pettit, manager of the intercollegiate indoor track meet, and Silas M. Giddings, undergraduate manager of the managerial society, were the other recipients of the major "C."

The members of the basketball team who were given major letters are Capt. Remey R. Tys '31, Donald K. Magurk '30, George Gregory Jr. '31, Louis Bender '32, Samuel Schoenfeld '31, David N. Jones '32, J. Edward Obey '31, William T. Middleton '30, Ralph Hackett, Arthur Lautkin, Richard C. Aikenhead Jr. '30, manager.

Leads Coast College Baseball Team



CAPT. JAMES M. TORSON '30
Oregon State College Baseball Team

Columbia U. C. Is Class A. Champion

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A FINAL STANDING

	Rounds		Matches		
	W	L	W	L	P.C.
Columbia Univ. Club	14	0	77	21	1.000
New York Athletic Club	9	5	68	30	.643
Crescent Athletic Club	9	5	59	39	.643
Harvard Club	9	5	55	43	.643
Yale Club	6	8	43	55	.429
Princeton Club	5	9	44	54	.357
Fraternity Squash T. C.	2	12	26	72	.143
Park Ave. Squash Club	2	12	20	78	.143

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—For the first time since the season of 1923-24, a Class A team came through the metropolitan championship for the entire season without the loss of a round, as the result of the final round victory of Columbia University Club, winners of the title for the third time in succession, over the team of the Crescent Athletic Club on the courts of the latter, in Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon.

It was a close battle, however, and only the skill of Rowland B. Haines, holder of the United States title up to a week ago, in defeating Edward R. Larigan, the leader of the Crescent team, after a three-game struggle, 9—15, 15—10, 15—8, settled the issue in favor of the champions. The score was 4 to 3, and only once before this season have the champions been so closely threatened, when New York Athletic Club lost on the Columbia courts, early in the season, when Harry F. Wolf, the new United States title holder, also lost to Haines, after winning the first game and leading at 12—8 in the second, to settle the team match.

Victories by New York Athletic Club and Harvard Club brought these teams on even terms with Crescent Athletic Club in a tie for second place, with nine victories and five defeats apiece. New York Athletic Club defeated one of the tailender teams, Park Avenue Squash Club, 6 to 1, with Wolf disposing of Frank A. Sieverman Jr., 15—6, 15—12, at the top of the list, while Harvard Club, headed by the three-time former champion, F. V. S. Hyde, had an equally easy task to defeat the Princeton Club team, 6 to 1, on the Princeton Club courts. Hyde encountered Gavin Brackenridge, and won with ease, 15—7, 15—12, thereby launching his final bid for third place in the United States ranking.

Yale Club was the fourth winner of the day, and took fifth position by virtue of a 4-to-3 victory over Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, with the aid of a couple of defaults:

COLUMBIA U. C. 4; CRESCENT A. C. 3

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., 9—15, 15—10, 15—8.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., defeated D. W. Haines, Columbia U. C., 15—9, 17—16.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated E. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C., 15—11, 18—16.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated C. M. Bull, Crescent A. C., 9—15, 15—10, 15—10.

F. C. Hart, Crescent A. C., defeated R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C., 15—6, 15—12.

Jerome Lang, Columbia U. C., defeated R. G. Messer, Crescent A. C., 12—15, 18—15, 15—12.

A. S. Kuhn, Crescent A. C., defeated F. R. Hanson, Columbia U. C., 11—15, 15—5, 17—15.

NEW YORK A. C. 6; PARK AVENUE S. C. 1

H. F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., Park Avenue, 15—6, 15—12.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, 17—18 15—4, 15—3.

F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., defeated Henry Reeve, Park Avenue, 15—8, 14—18, 15—12.

C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, defeated J. C. Lyons, New York A. C., 15—7, 18—15.

B. W. Richert, New York A. C., defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—2, 15—11.

E. J. Gleason, New York A. C., defeated Stanley B. Jones, Park Avenue, 15—8, 18—17.

P. J. Cohalan, New York A. C., won from A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, by default.

HARVARD CLUB 6, PRINCETON CLUB 1

P. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—12.

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, 15—11, 15—12.

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 10—15, 15—10, 15—7.

C. J. Mason Jr. Harvard, defeated H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, 15—11, 8—15, 15—9.

O. B. Woods, Harvard Club, defeated J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—5.

E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, 15—6, 15—10.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, 18—16, 15—8.

YALE CLUB 4, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 3

Milton Baron, Fraternity, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—9.

H. P. Cole, Fraternity, defeated H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, 9—15, 15—9, 15—10.

R. J. Larner, Yale Club, won from W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, by default.

S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, defeated Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—6.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—9, 15—13.

T. I. Bates, Yale Club won from H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, by default.

Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, defeated G. M. Edmondson Jr., Fraternity, 10—15, 15—10, 15—7.

McGrath Plumbers Lead Team Event

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

Five-Man Teams

McGrath Plumbing, Libertyville, Ill. 2958
Erie Paint Company, Erie, Pa. 2934
J. William Thorson, Chicago 2940
Mander Lacquer, Chicago 2907
Stewart Jewelry, Cleveland 2887
Cappel Furniture, Springfield 2887
Erie Lighting Co., Erie 2857
B. C. Thompson Co., Chicago 2856
Hotel Olds, Lansing 2852
Neilsen Jewelry, Lorain 2847

Doubles

A. K. Gaudreau and R. T. Dezelsky, Saginaw 1288
B. N. Bjurstrom and S. B. Littow, Chicago 1272
A. V. Chnitz and T. W. Corken, Chicago 1259
G. E. Chenn and J. R. Barrett, Canton 1249
B. J. Feetz and S. E. Lock, Chicago 1248
W. M. Holtz and G. V. Anderson, Paterson 1248
G. B. Johnson and J. K. Tish, Erie 1233
A. R. Loeffler and A. D. Damico, Detroit 1232
M. C. Erickson and W. S. Wernicke, Chicago 1232
W. P. Hildunen and W. T. Luoma, Detroit 1231

SINGLES

H. E. Nelson, Racine 705
S. Albert Gaudreau, Saginaw, Mich. 700
John J. Dlugosz, South Bend, Ind. 691
R. B. Keys, Buffalo, N. Y. 688
Herman O. Mueck, Toledo, O. 681
W. V. Harper, Chicago 677
N. B. Dawson, Indianapolis 673
John P. Lorenz, Dubuque, Ia. 673
K. B. Bradshaw, Alliance, O. 671
C. Lawrence Foley, Indianapolis 670

All Events

S. Albert Gaudreau, Saginaw, Mich. 1967
John J. Dlugosz, South Bend, Ind. 1963
F. Arne Fischer, Racine 1864
C. F. Lewis, Waukegan, Ill. 1857
G. F. Peterson, Kenosha, Wis. 1856
H. F. Quinliven, Chicago 1855
R. Lawrence Foley, Indianapolis 1846
T. J. Lorenz, Dubuque 1837
P. J. Pritchett, Indianapolis 1834

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Sixteen five-man teams from New York will feature the drive on tonight's alleys, in the thirtieth annual American Bowling Congress tournament.

Aggregations from Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Syracuse, Erie and Buffalo will vie with the metropolitan bowlers in an attempt to alter the positions of pace setters in the major event of the tourney.

Four teams placed among the A. B. C. leaders late Wednesday night. The McGrath Plumbers of Libertyville, Ill., took the team leadership with a 2958 total.

The Erie Paint Company of Erie, Pa., finished only four pins below them with a 2954 pin mark. The Stewart Jewelers of Cleveland and the Cappel Furniture Company of Springfield tied for fifth place with 2887 counts.

Two displacements occurred in the minor divisions. Walter P. Hildunen and William T. Luoma of Detroit forced their way into tenth place in the doubles division, when they upset the pins for a 1231 score.

K. Benjamin Bradshaw of Alliance, O., made a place for himself in the singles event when he scored 202, 257 and 212 in three games for a 671 total and ninth place.

WELLS EQUALS WORLD RECORD

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—E. M. Wells, Boston Athletic Association, Wednesday night equaled the world's record in the 40-yard hurdles at the fourth annual meet of New Haven firemen when he skimmed the timbers in 5 2-5s. Ramsey, Roxbury School, was second. Wells also won the 45-yard hurdles in 6s. with Ramsey trailing him.

OREGON STATE TEAM REPORTS

Coach Coleman Returns From East—Nine Lettermen on Baseball Squad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—After a year's absence while studying in the East, Coach Ralph O. Coleman '18 has returned with a master's degree to take up again the baseball coaching reins at Oregon State Agricultural College. Coach Coleman is also the head of the intramural sports program and varsity cross-country mentor, in which sport Oregon State has won the state championship for the last seven years.

Nine lettermen, three of whom are in their last year of varsity competition, answered Coach Coleman's opening call this spring. Missing from the ranks were the heavy hitters from last year's squad, together with the veteran Capt. H. A. Maple '29, who led the league in batting. But despite these depletions the Orange mentor was cautiously optimistic in anticipations for the year. In addition to losing Catcher Maple, who is now with the Chicago White Sox, Coleman loses L. E. Quayle '29, shortstop; Willard Cloyes '29, pitcher, and B. N. Hafenfeld '29, third baseman.

Torson in Outfield

This year's captain, T. M. Torson '30, is an outfielder, where he has won two letters. K. O. Hammer '31 is the other letterman from the outfield. Other monogram winners are M. A. Grayson '31 at first; J. H. Boultinghouse '30 and Fred Nightengale '31, pitchers; Russell McKennon '31 and L. L. Pennell '31 at second, and C. E. Wood '31 at third. Ashley Paust '30 won his letter pitching, but has been transferred to the outfield for this season.

Grayson, a lefthander, fits well into the infield and will very likely do most of the work on first base. Jack Knighton '32, from last year's freshman team, will give the veteran the closest competition. V. C. Taylor '32 and Robert Cronin '31 give ample reserve strength for this position.

Two lettermen at second are present, as McKennon, who won this place two years ago, has returned to school to compete with Pennell for the position. G. E. Emigh '31, a transfer from the University of Michigan, who played on the Oregon State varsity some last season, is also a strong contender for this position. Two sophomores, Cecil Ackley '32 and L. T. Wilson '32, also have second base ambitions.

A letterman from two years ago, Wood, who barely lost the position last year, is the only third base candidate. Albert Weinel '31, utility outfielder, who is a rather heavy hitter, has been transfered over to strengthen third base. F. R. Carpenter '32 was the best of the material from last season's freshman nine for this berth.

Shortstop is the weakest position of the infield, with S. E. Cohen '31, a reserve from last year, and Hubert Ashby '32 from the freshmen the most likely material to pick from.

The pitching staff is rather strong, with two veterans, Nightengale and Boultinghouse, to do the heavy duty. Walter Woodard '32, a lefthander, is being counted on to bear his share of the pitching with the veterans. A. L. Brown '31 and Virgil Miller '31 furnish reserve strength. M. C. Whitlock '30 turned out for pitcher following the close of the Orange basketball season. Whitlock has won major letters in football, track and basketball and is still eligible to compete in baseball. He is the only three-sport letterman on the State campus.

Captain Maple caught so regularly last season that no other receivers had a chance to win a letter. Coquelle Thompson '31, worked in some experience and has the inside track for the regular position this year. R. M. Schneider '32, though but a sophomore, is considered a strong varsity prospect for catcher. Ninian Yuille '31 and J. J. Mack '32 are reserve receivers.

The transfer of the heavy hitting pitcher Paust to the outfield gives Coach Coleman three lettermen for that sector of the diamond. Torson and Hammer are both also dangerous hitters. Roderic Ballard '31 and R. W. Henzel '31 also played in Conference games last season although they did not win letters, so they will form an experienced reserve division. Added to these are two sophomores, Herbert Coker '32 and Richard Baechtel '32.

Weather Uncertain

Uncertain weather conditions in the spring in the Pacific Northwest handicap outdoor workouts and throw the Conference playing season rather late. It is generally the latter part of March before the Oregon State diamond men get a chance to work outside and then it is uncertain. In the meantime the Orangemen limber up regularly in the gymnasium, the batterymen beginning workouts soon after the 1st of February, and the outfielders and infielders shortly after that.

The Orangemen face a 16-game schedule, beginning April 25 and finishing May 31. Four contests, two at home and two away, are played with each of the other members of the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference, University of Washington, University of Idaho, State College of Washington and University of Oregon. The State University of Montana is not included in the baseball schedule of the Conference. In addition to this list the Orange players will have several pre-season games with smaller college teams in Oregon. The Conference schedule:

April 25—Oregon at Corvallis; 26—Oregon at Eugene; 30—Washington State at Corvallis.

May 1—Washington State at Corvallis; 5—Idaho at Corvallis; 6—Idaho at Corvallis; 9—Washington at Corvallis; 10—Washington at Corvallis; 16—Washington at Seattle; 17—Washington at Seattle; 19—Idaho at Moscow; 20—Idaho at Moscow; 21—Washington State at Pullman; 22—Washington State at Pullman; 30—Oregon at Eugene; 31—Oregon at Corvallis.

CANADIAN STAR DEFEATED

LONDON (AP)—Dr. A. W. Ham, member of the Canadian Davis Cup tennis team, was beaten today by A. Sherbourne of the Men's Club by scores of 7—5, 1—6, 9—7. His defeat was a surprise.

New York Yacht Is Winner of Trophy

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—In one of the hardest races of the five-day series, the Marin, flying the burgee of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, New York, outdistanced the Angelita, California Yacht Club sloop of Los Angeles on Wednesday, to win the King of Spain trophy, 8-meter prize in the fourth annual mid-winter regatta. Yachts from the Atlantic seaboard gathered the greater share of the series honors.

The Robin II, Larchmont Yacht Club entry from New York, although finishing third in Wednesday's close race among their boats, went to the front with a superior point total to annex the Regatta Cup for this class.

The Maybe, skippered by Arthur Rosseau of the Corinthian Club, San Francisco, ended in fourth place Wednesday, but won the 6-meter classic by virtue of its three successive first places and a third on Tuesday. It was the only Pacific Coast victory.

HALL IS VICTOR IN THREE-CUSHION PLAY

FRENCH LICK, Ind. (AP)—Joseph Hall of San Francisco, Calif., Pacific Coast champion, scored his third straight triumph and took the lead in the United States amateur three-cushion billiard championship tournament by defeating Bernard Fritz of Nashville, Tenn., southeastern titleholder, in the final game Wednesday. The score was 50 to 47 and required 95 innings. Both men had high runs of 5.

In the first afternoon game, Max Shimon of Milwaukee, present champion, kept in the title race by defeating Ervin Tucker of Dedham, Mass., New England champion, by 50 to 36 in 95 innings. Each player had high runs of 5.

Dr. A. J. Harris of Chicago, former champion, won his first game in three starts by defeating Fritz earlier Wednesday, 50 to 45 in 83 innings. Each player had a high run of 4.

Shimon made it two games for the day by defeating John H. Toledano, of New Orleans, in the first game Wednesday evening by 50 to 38 in 61 innings.

In the final night game Frank F. Fleming of Champaign, Ill., a former champion, defeated Robert B. Harper of Denver, Rocky Mountain winner, by 50 to 40 in 68 innings. Fleming had a high run of 9, the best in the tournament so far, against Harper's five.

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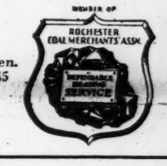

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MILLER STARS IN THE SPRINTS

Wins the 40- and 60-Yard Canadian Indoor Championships

HAMILTON, Ont. (AP)—Dr. Paul Martin, Swiss Olympic veteran, won his second 1000-yard race in as many nights by taking the title at the ninety-first Highlanders indoor meet at the Armories here Wednesday night. Martin, winner of the United States national championship Tuesday night, broke the tape in 2m. 17 4-5s., defeating B. Little of Notre Dame and Walter Gassner of New York University.

Philip Edwards, who represents the Hamilton Olympic Club, duplicated the feat by capturing the 880-yard run in 1m. 59 1-5s. His team mate, Percy Pickard, was second and Fred Velt of the New York A. C. third. Edwards won the 600-yard championship at New York Tuesday night.

Leigh Miller, Hamilton Olympic Club sprint star, scored a double triumph by equaling the Canadian record to win the 40-yard dash after he had taken the 60-yard event. Miller was timed in 4 3-5s. for the 40. G. D. Powell of Toronto was second and W. Robinson of Hamilton third.

Miller easily won the men's 60-yard dash with G. D. Powell of Toronto, second, and S. H. Furth of New York University, third. Miller's time was 6 3-5s.

F. McBeth of Notre Dame, Ind., competing unattached, captured the 600-yard run, leading R. Lewis of Hamilton and A. W. Lovett of Toronto, to the tape. McBeth's time was 1m. 17s.

Miss Stella M. Walsh, Cleveland girl sprinting star, defeated her leading Canadian rivals, Miss Kay Griffiths and Miss Jane Bell of Toronto to win the girl's 60-yard dash. She covered the distance in 7s. Miss Griffiths was second and Miss Bell third.

New York University won the international one-mile relay in 3m. 31s., leading Ontario University and Notre Dame to the tape. The N. Y. U. team was composed of John Trachy, R. F. Roche, Walter Gassner and M. M. Sandler.

Furth, the N. Y. U. captain and all-round star, placed second in the 300-yard run, which was won by R. Lewis of Hamilton in 33 3-5s. W. Christie of Toronto was third.

CROWD OF 50,000 SEE BASEBALL GAME

HAVANA (AP)—Before an enthusiastic crowd of 50,000, Cuba defeated Panama, 2 to 1, Wednesday in a baseball game in the Central American Olympic Games competition. The contest was a pitching duel between Mendizabal of Cuba and Lyons of Panama, each of whom allowed three hits.

Salvador eliminated Guatemala from the soccer football competition Wednesday by an 8-to-2 score.

Vincente Banet, former Cuban Davis Cup tennis player, defeated Pedro Garrido, of Panama, in the first individual elimination tennis play of the Olympiad. The scores were 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

Other tennis results were: Frederico Sendel, Mexico, defeated Carlos Jeampierre, Salvador, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; Donald Lehong, Jamaica, defeated Guillermo Toriello, Guatemala, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2; Manuel Llano, Mexico, defeated Oscar Orellano, Salvador, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0; Ricardo Tapia, Mexico, defeated Rafael Velasco, Salvador, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; H. G. Donald, Jamaica, defeated Federico Maduro, Panama, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

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MICHAEL STAKSRUD WORLD CHAMPION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO — The world's ice-skating speed championship at the Frogner Stadium recently was won—after the most exciting contests for the title since 1923—by Michael Staksrud, a 21-year-old Norwegian from Hamar.

In the 500-meter races, the five best performers were Hakon Pedersen of Oslo, with 43.8s.; Ivar Ballangrud, Nidaros (Trondhjem), with 44.5s.; Ornulf Dasnes, Oslo, with 44.6s.; John Sjolshagen, Oslo, with 44.9s. and Michael Staksrud, Hamar, Norway, with 45.1s.

For the 5000-meter race at which the Swedish King was present, the five best returns were by Staksrud with 8m. 28.8s.; Ballangrud with 8m. 37.3s.; T. Stenbeck, Kongsberg (Norwegian), with 8m. 39.4s.; S. Heiden (Dutch), 8m. 44.9s., and Van der Scheer (Dutch), with 8m. 49.3s., while for 1500 meters the five were Staksrud with 2m. 23.4s.; Ballangrud with 2m. 24.3 seconds, Van der Scheer with 2m. 26.7s.; C. Christensen, Oslo, with 2m. 27.9s., and A. Carlsen, Oslo, with 2m. 28.4s.

For the 10,000 meters race the best time was Ballangrud's 17m. 53.7s.

The final placings were:

1, Staksrud; 2, Ballangrud; 3, Van der Scheer; 4, Carlsen; 5, Heiden.

Oscar Mathisen, the world famous professional champion, was detected on skates among the lookers-on. He was cheered and had to give an exhibition which he did at great speed and with marvelous turning technique.

TROJAN NINE TWICE DOWNS CALIFORNIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES — Southern California's baseball varsity stepped into a commanding position for California Intercollegiate honors Wednesday when they defeated the University of California twice in a double-header played on Wrigley Field. The contests were those scheduled for last Friday and Saturday, and postponed because of inclement weather.

Both games were close, however, the Trojans winning the first 4 to 2, and the second 3 to 2. The Bears were decidedly handicapped by the postponement, for they had played the Bruins Tuesday and Monday, and consequently their pitching staff was not fully prepared for the two contests Wednesday.

But the Trojans played first-class ball at all times and deserved to win. They could hit when hits meant runs. They stepped into a 3-to-1 lead in the second inning of the first contest, and although the Bears threatened in the first half of the eighth inning by scoring once, the Trojans came back in their half of the same inning with another run.

Both teams scored in the first inning of the second game. S. C. tallied again in the second and the Bears evened the score in the third inning. The Trojan run in the fifth inning proved to be the measure of victory as they were held scoreless in the last four innings.

The third contest, which will have no bearing on the Trojan-Bear series, is to be played in Berkeley next month.

FIRST GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Southern Calif...	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	4	8	2
California	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2	7	1

Batteries—Sutherland and Ward; Moody and Nix. Umpire—J. J. Toman. Time—1h. 50m.

SECOND GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Southern Calif...	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	3	7	0
California	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	7	3

Batteries—Williamson and Ward; Horner and Smith. Umpire—J. J. Toman. Time—1h. 30m.

PICK-UPS

THE young Boston Red Sox catcher from Concord, Mass., namely R. A. Asbjornson, hit a home run in a game between regulars and recruits at Pensacola on Wednesday that should be good for four bases in any park. The ball cleared the left-field fence easily, a distance reported to be 508 feet from home plate. Even Ruth hasn't accomplished this as yet.

Catchers seem to be scarcer in the National League at the present time than fans at an exhibition game. Manager McKechnie of the Boston Braves has been trying for several weeks now to secure a first-class receiver and during that time has appealed to every club in the league, but to no avail. Each manager replied with the same cry, "I need a catcher myself." It seems that even the minors have been relieved of their first-class receivers, and if that is so, there is nothing for National League clubs to do but get along with what material they have.

Again it is the same story with the St. Louis Browns—strong defensively, but weak offensively. The club now, as in 1929, has one of the best pitching staffs in the American League; with such high-class boxmen as Crowder, Gray, Ogden, Stewart, Blaeholder and Coffman ready to step in the box and "throw them up" at any time and give a good account of themselves. At the present time, the team is even more weakened, with Manush, their leading hitter, still on the holdout list.

Pennock, New York Yankee pitcher, made his 1930 debut on Wednesday in the first three innings in the game against the St. Louis Cardinals. In that time he allowed only two singles and one run. It will be remembered that the veteran had trouble with his shoulder and throwing arm last season and experienced what may be termed as his poorest baseball campaign since he entered the majors. During 1929 he was not able to take part in any of the Yankees' exhibition games and was forced to remain in Florida after the club started north, in order to get the benefit of the warm weather. This season may see the veteran return to his old form, a form at one time in a class by itself.

Manager J. J. McGraw was able to spend his entire time Wednesday on the work of the Giant veterans. The sun shone for the first time in several days and with the recruits away playing a practice game, the manager donned a uniform for the first time and put the regulars through two fast sessions of ball.

The Brooklyn-St. Louis contest at West Palm Beach on Wednesday changed from a close, peaceful game, to a one-sided affair in one inning. The two teams were tied for 11 innings at 2-all, but the Robins surprised the fans by collecting 12 runs in the twelfth, to win 10 to 2.

All American League clubs, with the single exception of the Yankees, agreed to erect a 30-foot wire screen in front of all bleachers 300 feet or less from home plate. The purpose was to reduce the number of "pop" home runs, now so frequent since the lively ball has come into existence. The New York club refused to agree, however, so the idea, first spoken of by President Barnard of the league, will be dropped.

Metzler, the last of the White Sox holdouts, has agreed to sign his contract and will start immediately for San Antonio.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Brooklyn (N.) 10, St. Louis (A.) 2 (12 innings).
St. Louis (N.) 7, New York (A.) 3.
Philadelphia (A.) 1, Cincinnati (N.) 0.
Detroit (A.) 9, Philadelphia (N.) 2.
Cleveland (A.) 11, New Orleans (S. A.) 10.
Pittsburgh (N.) 12, Missions (P.C.) 1.

MISS BRAUN IMPROVES RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Miss Marie Braun of Rotterdam, holder of the European record for 400 meters freestyle (5m. 53.6s.), has succeeded in improving her own record here by swimming the distance in 5m. 46s.

BY-PLAYS

Athletic Clubs Have Civic Duty

THERE is room for improvement in the civic interest taken by a number of athletic clubs in the United States. These clubs are formed and recruit members on the proposition that they will not only provide equipment and supervision for the recreation of members; but promote amateur sporting events and support athletic teams in various activities. The use of the word "athletic" implies as much.

Many athletic clubs fulfill their obligations in this task of promoting competition; some have become world-famous for their champions and championship teams in marathon running, track and field, swimming, basketball, handball, hockey and other sports. They gain publicity and attract members; they lend their members the prestige, the reflected glory which come from winning notable trophies.

Too often, however, it happens that after several years of success in athletics the members become "blase" on the subject and cut down their athletic appropriations, and in some cases abandon all pretense at promoting activities for the rising youth. They adopt the alibi that they are now to devote attention to the activities of regular dues-paying members.

This is a selfish, short-sighted and unpatriotic policy. They confess insincerity in adopting the name "athletic," and in promoting athletics in which they can win for a short while and then, when they cease to derive thrills therefrom, change policy and ask, "What do we get out of it?" To justify their existence as athletic clubs they should continue to promote amateur sports in every feasible branch. They should display the sportsmanship which they applaud in others, and not continually look to their own personal benefit. They should have at heart the interests of the rising generation, and show a civic willingness to give the young athlete a helping hand.

Since the war European countries have taken up the promotion of amateur athletics as a national governmental program. They propose to build nations physically fit as a patriotic enterprise. In the United States the Government has taken no interest in such programs, and probably should not. The colleges are doing their part nobly; but there is no one to take care of the athlete who never goes to college, or of the college athlete once he graduates. No one except the athletic clubs. Many have done and are doing their share; too many are neglecting this civic duty, and few are doing as much as they really should.

Fine Exhibitions of Sportsmanship

An incident, believed to be without precedent in international football, occurred in the closing minutes of the recent match at Aberystwyth between the amateurs of Wales and England, when G. S. Watson of the visiting side was adjudged by the referee to have perpetrated a dangerous foul and was ordered off the field. As Watson made his way dejectedly to the pavilion, H. Nicholls, the Welsh captain, approached the presiding official and earnestly entreated him to allow Watson to remain. The sportsmanlike request was acceded to, and the game, won by England by a score of 2 goals to 1, proceeded happily to its finish without any unpleasant afterthought to mar its memory. The referee's word is law, of course, in such matters, and his job is an excedingly difficult one at any time, but the cheers that greeted his willingness to believe the best on this occasion showed quite clearly that the crowd believed with Nicholls that that offense was devoid of maliciousness.

Rules Are Rules in E. F. A.

The recent spectacle of a famous footballer detraining at Euston Station in a bowler hat and football shorts, and of others in even more arresting conditions of deshabille, is due to the iron hand with which the English Football Association rules the game. The West Bromwich Albion team was en route for its match against Chelsea in the Second Division of the League at Stamford Bridge, London, and a derailed carriage in a preceding train retarded the journey by approximately one hour. League engagements must be honored, under penalty of a heavy fine, and the Albion secretary directed his charges to do in the guard's van on the train what normally they would have done in the dressing rooms at Fulham. But the train finished first, and several of the players had to complete their transformation in the confines of a motorcoach speeding across London. And so it was that the "fans" were not kept waiting, and were none the wiser when the visitors ran onto the pitch for the kickoff.

Bright Cricket Seems to Pay

The County of Sussex is famed for, among other things, cricket of the bright variety, and critics of the present English intercounty championship system, with its tendency to subordinate free hitting to mathematical considerations in the standing, are pointing out gleefully that Sussex has been the first first-class county to disclose a favorable balance-sheet for the 1929 season. Yorkshire and Lancashire, considered usually synonymous with dour cricketing methods, showed a loss on last summer's working. It is impossible, of course, to point the moral with any degree of definiteness, but the contrast is not without interest to lovers of England's great summer game.

MONTREAL A. A. A. WINS SERIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—A goal by Gallagher in the second period was the only score of Wednesday night's game between Montreal A. A. A. and Truro (N. S.) club in the Eastern Canada semifinal round for the Allan Cup and the Canadian amateur championship. The victory gave the M. A. A. A. team the series by two straight shutouts. It will now meet Hamilton to decide which team will travel to Winnipeg for the final.

DUGAY SCORES 170 FOR RECORD

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP)—Edward Dugay of Waterbury set a new tournament single string record in the United States duckpin congress Wednesday night with a score of 170. The previous record was held by Harry Krause, Washington, D. C., who rolled 165 at Richmond, Va., a year ago. Lawrence and Taunton (Mass.) and Plainville and Waterbury (Conn.) teams competed Wednesday, but none displaced leaders recorded Tuesday.

YOUNG SKI-JUMPERS SHOW MUCH PROMISE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO—Eugen Becklund was the senior victor, with admirable leaps of 30 and 37 meters, at the recently held ski-jumping competition of the Aker Ski Union of Boys near here. Two hundred and fifty entrants participated, and they were divided into three classes—one for lads aged 16 and 17, another for those of 14 and 15, and a third for boys under 14.

In Norway the children begin skiing very early if there is the opportunity. Their first "hill" will be a gentle slope. They are radiant when the skis slide half a foot and they can keep standing—and then the enthusiasm for ski-running never leaves them. At 4 years of age they may have skis with Huitfeldt bindings and begin to make tours of even 10 kilometers. The boys begin jumping very early, but girls do not greatly favor this phase of the sport.

UNUSUAL POLO TEAM TO PLAY IN ENGLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A polo team of unusual character is on its way to England with a good stable of polo ponies. The team consists of four brothers named Ashton. They are the sons of the Hon. James Ashton, M. L. C., a former Minister of the Crown in this State (New South Wales), and director of banking and other companies of major importance. He is likewise interested in pastoral pursuits, and it was in the rural areas that his sons became adepts at polo.

They constituted the team representing the important Goulburn district, and as such appropriated the Dudley Cup, a trophy presented many years ago by the Countess of Dudley when in this country, her husband being Governor of New South Wales. The cup is the principal polo trophy, and prompts keen rivalry all over the State. The Ashton brothers by winning it proved themselves a fine combination, and it is expected that they will do well during the English season (which commences in May and concludes at the end of July), though it is not thought that they will be competing internationally.

RACKETEER LEADERS SENT TO SING SING

NEW YORK (AP)—A sentence of seven and a half to 15 years in Sing Sing, the maximum allowed by law, was given March 18 to Anthony Montforte, president of the Plasterers' Information Bureau, an alleged building racketeering organization, who was convicted on March 10 of extortion. James M. Barrett, Bronx County judge, sentenced Michael McCloskey, delegate of the Wood Lathers' Union, who was convicted with Montforte, to five to 10 years. The authorities charged a series of fires in apartment houses under construction were set by extortionists when builders refused to meet their demands.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—West Virginia University has named three captains of winter sport for next season. They are: Lawrence A. Plaster '32 of Charleston, guard, basketball captain; Harry H. Stunkard '32 of Wheeling, boxing captain; and Paul T. Meyers '31 of Clarksburg, wrestling captain.

CUSHMAN TO PLAY FOR CORNELL

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Blinn S. Cushman Jr. '30, of Ithaca, captain of the Cornell University baseball team, has been declared eligible to play this season by a vote of the faculty committee on student affairs. Cushman, one of the few men left from last season, was declared ineligible because he had played summer baseball with the Ithaca Eagles.

MAGEE ELECTED AT DARTMOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—Gray M. Magee '31 of Los Angeles, Calif., was elected captain of the 1930-31 Dartmouth College basketball team at a meeting of the lettermen on Wednesday. Magee was a regular guard on this year's team and one of the high scoring players.

Kojac Wins Three Places on All-League Swimming Team

NEW YORK (AP)—George H. Kojac '31, Rutgers University captain and Olympic champion, captures three places on the annual all-league team selected for the Associated Press by the coaches of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association.

The powerful Rutgers leader who set a scoring record of 90 points this season in addition to creating a new intercollegiate mark for the 100-yard dash and tying the 50-yard figures gets a place in both freestyle sprints and in the relay as well.

One coach, R. J. Kiphuth of Yale, declared Kojac is also the best in the 440-yard swim and the backstroke, but as a man is allowed to compete in only two individual events, he and most of the others chose him for the 50 and the 100.

Yale's well-balanced team, winner of the intercollegiate championship, carried off two all-star positions as did Princeton. Columbia, Pennsylvania and Syracuse each placed one man on the chosen array.

Yale scored with John Howland Jr. 30, and R. L. Messimer '31, in the relay, while Princeton's representatives are W. A. Turner Jr. '31, in the relay and E. J. Moles Jr. '31, in the breastroke. Moles was a unanimous choice.

Raymond M. Ruddy, Columbia sophomore and Olympic swimmer, won the 440-yard assignment also by general acclamation. Every coach named Howland on his relay team and Kojac undoubtedly would have been a unanimous selection but for the fact that because of his versatility his votes were spread over several events.

Joseph B. Wohl '31 of Syracuse is the all-league choice in the backstroke swim and thereby hangs a tale. It is in this event that Kojac holds the Olympic title and probably is at his best. But he and Wohl are old schoolboy pals and Kojac stayed out of the backstroke, swimming the freestyle sprints instead.

Walter T. Grandy '32 of Pennsylvania won a first-team position in his specialty, fancy diving, to complete the team.

The selections for first and second team and honorable mention follow, the figures indicating how well the various athletes fared in the voting of the coaches.

First Team

50-Yard—G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers (12).
440-Yard—R. M. Ruddy '32, Columbia (16).
Fancy Diving—W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania (10).
Backstroke—J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse (12).
Breaststroke—E. J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton (16).
100-Yard—G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers (14).

Second Team

50-Yard—John Howland Jr. '30, Yale (8).
440-Yard—L. B. Osbourne '32, Yale (4).
Fancy Diving—J. H. Brooks '30, Princeton (6).
Backstroke—G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers (8).
Breaststroke—N. W. Millard '30, Yale (6).
100-Yard—John Howland Jr. '30, Yale (6).

Relay

John Howland Jr. '30, Yale (14).
G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers (12).
R. L. Messimer '31, Yale (12).
W. A. Turner Jr. '31, Princeton (8).
L. M. Mustin '32, United States Naval Academy (7).
Hamilton Lincoln '31, Yale (4).
W. B. Phillips '30, United States Naval Academy (4).
Bradford Butler '32, Yale (3).

Honorable Mention

50-Yard—R. L. Messimer '31, Yale.
440-Yard—R. L. Cannan '30, Syracuse.
Dive—M. A. Glascock '30, Yale; W. S. Manuel '30, Yale; C. C. Lucas '31, Annapolis.
Backstroke—G. N. Rowland '32, Columbia; E. G. Cahill '30, Yale.
Breaststroke—V. G. Manych '32, Princeton
100-Yard—L. M. Mustin '32, Annapolis.
Relay—E. A. Teaf '30, Pennsylvania; D. H. Clement '31, Yale; J. K. Brines '32, Yale; H. E. Nickerson '32, Princeton.

HARVARD ELECTS NEWHART

Charles D. Newhart '31 of Warner, O., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity wrestling team for the season of 1930-31. The new captain wrestles in the 175-pound class and won that event against Yale as well as the New England I. A. A., championship title. He was also a member of last year's varsity football squad.

RIDEAUS DOWN WEST TORONTO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The Ottawa Rideaus defeated West Toronto by 4 to 3 in the first game of the Eastern Canada final for the Canadian junior hockey championship here on Wednesday night.

Thompson Awarded the Vezina Trophy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Montreal, Que.

CECIL R. THOMPSON, goalie for the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, has been awarded the Vezina Trophy for having the least number of goals scored against him during the 1929-30 championship season. This is the handsomest of all hockey league trophies. Thompson will get a replica of it for his own personal property while the Bruins will hold the big trophy for one year.

MISS HICKS AND DAWSON WIN

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Playing an exhibition match here Wednesday, Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlitt, L. I., with John Dawson of Chicago, southeastern champion, defeated Miss Glenna Collett, United States champion, teamed with Emmett French of Youngstown, O., 3 and 1. Miss Hicks covered the course in 79 strokes to equal the competitive record set last year by Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, in the mid-south medal play tournament.

BREAKS RECORD IN TRIAL

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—The Australian girl Olympic swimmer, Miss Bonnie Mealing, swam 150 yards backstroke today in 1m. 57s. in a 50-yard bath. She bettered by two-tenths of a second the world's record of Miss Ellen King, made at the English championships Aug. 23, 1928. Her effort was only a trial, her official attempt being planned for March 27.

NEW YORK CITY

THE Spring Novelties

are coming in. Our Guest Room Puffs (pictured) priced at $1.00. Very attractive scarfs also are shown at prices $1.75 and $2.95. Large chiffon handkerchiefs from 50c to $2.00. The new Spring gloves have also made their way here at attractive prices.

The Crest Novelty Shop
16 SUBWAY LEVEL
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
MISS L. DURYEE
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A New Idea in Gift Baskets

Mayfair Pastime Baskets contain the newest, carefully selected games, playthings, entertainment devices, puzzles, a popular book, and everything to delightfully entertain the traveler, shut in, in fact, the entire household. Mayfair Pastime Baskets are attractive in appearance, and with contents assorted for the respective ages and sex of child or grown-up.

Long experience and careful study of what is best adapted for the occasion enables us to guarantee perfect satisfaction. These Baskets come in two sizes.

Mayfair Pastime Baskets $10 and $15

Visit our store to see the most complete collection of Games, Toys, Playthings, Gifts and Children's Books to be found anywhere.

Ask for Easter Booklet

Mayfair Playthings Store
9 East 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Diamond Rings, Pins and Pendants
Gruen, Hamilton and Bulova Wrist and Pocket Watches

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1400 St. Nicholas Ave., Near 180th St.
NEW YORK CITY

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Ford
ALL MODELS
ON DISPLAY
FREE DRIVING INSTRUCTION
All makes of cars taken in trade.
Deferred Payments Arranged
VOLMER AUTO SALES
275 EIGHTH AVE., BET. 23RD AND 24TH STS.
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A Homelike Hotel

Here are beautifully furnished, homelike 1 and 2 room suites. Each has bath, foyer, generous closets. Large, sunlit rooms in a most accessible and distinguished neighborhood, one block from Riverside Drive. By the day, week or month. Moderate priced restaurant. Henry F. Ritchey, Managing Director.

HOTEL WINDERMERE
666 WEST END AVE.
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HOT CROSS BUNS Hungry!

Sugar frosted Hot Cross Buns chock full of delicious raisins. Be sure to get them at—

Merton L. Cushman Inc. BAKERS

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*Be sure it's a Merton L. Cushman Shop

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Domestic and Imported Models
Also made to order by French experts.
Reasonable Prices
MARIE-CLEMENTINE, Inc.
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HATS WITH THAT DEFINITE AIR OF QUALITY
REASONABLY PRICED
Knickerbocker Hats
1466 BROADWAY AT 42ND ST.
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THE MEXICAN PATIO
or the Bandits' Den
Private Dining Room for Parties.
Luncheon, 12-2—65c
Dinner, 6-7:30—$1.00
Sunday 1-3—6-7—$1.50
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Special Chicken Dinner—Tuesdays and Thursdays $1.00
Our specialty: CHICKEN CHOW MEIN every evening
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

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Local and Long Distance Movers of Fine Furniture and Works of Art
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Correspondents in All Large Cities
Established 38 Years

NEW YORK CITY
To Do a Thing by Plan Is to Do It Well—

If you desire to come out ahead financially this year, it is possible if you will carefully plan your spendings.

Spending by plan means to save money for important things. Part of this plan should call for a payment regularly each week to your savings bank account.

This will insure a reserve fund when needed.

The United States Savings Bank
of the City of New York
CHARTERED 1889
58th Street and Madison Avenue
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Established 1837
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Helping You Helping Them
Helping Us
This Is Co-operation and Service

YOU read the attractive advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor just as everyone else does, but sometimes you cannot recall the name or address of that

SHOP — STEAMSHIP
RESTAURANT — SCHOOL
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That is where WE come in. For better service to both our readers and our advertisers, we maintain

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where all of our advertisers and their commodities are catalogued. Let us help YOU; in that way, we help THEM and indirectly ourselves.

That's what we call "Monitor Co-operation"

PLAN YOUR TRIP; DO YOUR SHOPPING; ARRANGE YOUR ENTERTAINMENT WITH MONITOR ADVERTISERS.

Telephone Caledonia 2706; ask for Advertising Records or Call at Our Office
270 Madison Avenue, New York City

Well Shaped Feet Can Be Traced To Childhood

This illustration shows the broad sole and Extension Heel—special Coward features which make this a practical shoe for children.

Therefore, it is especially important that children's shoes should always fit correctly. The shoe illustrated—a special Coward Model—is ideal for active boys and girls. It has the famous Coward Extension Heel, which extends well down under the foot in order to give support and poise to the body. It also has the Coward Arch Support, which is such a comfort . . Moreover, it is designed to fit the heel snugly—yet give plenty of room for toes to grow straight and strong.

Tan Calf	Size 8 to 10½	$6.45
	Size 11 to 2	$7.45
Black Calf	Size 8½ to 10½	$6.45
	Size 11 to 2	$7.45
Patent Leather	Size 11 to 2	$6.95

The Coward Shoe

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
270 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK
37 WEST 47TH ST., NEW YORK
WEST AND MASON STS., BOSTON
Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.
WEEI, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WTIC, WEAF

GRAIN GROUP READY TO MAKE BUILDING LOANS

Financing of Physical Facilities Based on Survey of Needs

CHICAGO (AP)—The Farmers' National Grain Corporation, government co-operative, has completed a survey of the elevator requirements of the United States and is ready to assign loans for the year's construction program of its stockholders.

"Loan commitments for all stockholders have been arranged," corporation officials announced March 19 after a two-day session of its executive committee. "While territorial allotments of loans for grain merchandising, for financing of physical facilities and for extension of co-operative membership have been more or less definitely decided upon, as to amounts, all commitments will be drawn against by specific application of the borrowing co-operative, and all applications will be considered solely on their merits and the qualifications of the applicant, without discrimination between or among the stockholders."

With the grain elevators of the country bulging with the heavy stores of last year's wheat and terminal markets in some cases refusing to accept further shipments, the grain corporation undertook a survey of storage facilities needs throughout the country. Its report said:

"In less than three months the movement of the new wheat crop will begin in the Southwest. There is great need for facilities in that area.

"In the spring wheat area the harvest is farther away, but the problem, in some respects similar, is hardly less pressing.

"In Colorado, Wyoming and Utah is new territory requiring facilities of modern type, so located as to provide cheapest and most efficient handling.

"In the Pacific Northwest reports indicate a need and desire to shift gradually from the present warehouses for sacked grain, many of them old, to modern bulk elevators.

"The mid-eastern and eastern sections have, perhaps, sufficient facilities, but they are largely outside co-operative control."

The Listener Speaks

BURLESQUE programs were strongly in evidence on Wednesday night when the regular KUKU period heard at 9:30 through the WJZ chain was followed by the Milt Gross version of the story of Samson and Delilah in the Philco program through Columbia.

The KUKU staff seems to be beginning to experience slight difficulties in evolving new ideas for the amusement of their listeners—a trouble which is also facing the Nit Wits apparently now and then. In this particular program Mr. Ambrose Weems, the announcer of the KUKU station fell back upon the use of a burlesque band—which played in its own remarkable style an abbreviated version of "Poet and Peasant" overture. It was even more uncertain in its playing than the famous musical organization of Thompkins Corners.

Miss Pennyfeather endeavored to give out pointers upon efficient culinary management. She had carefully calculated the number of steps saved by placing the ironing board a few feet nearer to the cook stove, among other things. A society for the promotion of Anglo-American friendship had arranged an athletic contest between representatives of the two nations and had contracted with an English and an American announcer to cover the event jointly. The result was considerably confused, as might be expected.

Speaking of confusion, there was a good example of it in the Philco presentation of Fannie Brice and Henry Burbig in a Milt Gross arrangement of the story Samson and Delilah. In their previous radiocast, these two artists offered the same author's version of Romeo and Juliet. In this the scenes were few and the dialogue took place betewen Miss Brice and Mr. Burbig alone for the most part. In Samson and Delilah, on the other hand, all sorts of confusing voices and sounds were introduced so that it became difficult to get an inkling of what was going on. Now and then a humorous twist of words or meaning would provoke a laugh, but most of the time listeners were too busy wondering what it was all about, to be much amused.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Keith Orpheum program.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 Newspaper talk.
5:50 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 NBC, American Home Banquet.
7:00 News; WEEI organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 "Sam and Sal of Coloredville."
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Little Jack Little, guest artist; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Seiberling Singers: James Melton, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass; male quartet; singing violins.
9:30 Ginter's "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:00 NBC, RCA Victor Hour: Nina Koshetz, soprano; Gabriel Leonoff, tenor; Vladimir Dubinsky, baritone; Russian Choir; symphony orchestra, direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—WBZA Ensemble.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Velvo Melodies.
6:45 Investment talk.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers.
7:30 Bay State Boys.
8:00 Sandy MacFarlane's Chimney Swallows.
8:30 NBC, Champion Sparkers: Sport drama; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and "Billy" Hilpot, vocal soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies: Muriel Wilson, soprano; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Atwater Kent Mid-Week dance program.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Sager Hockey period; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists Orchestra.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers Orchestra.
6:15 Betelac Braves Orchestra.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 The Jesters Orchestra and Trio.
7:00 CBS, Fro-Joy Players: Playlets.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip Top Club.
8:00 Arch Grip Romancers Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "The Gauchos": Argentine music.
8:30 CBS, Douglas Shoemakers: "Singing Feet"; Earle Nelson, John Herrick, soloists; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Ben Selvin's Devoe Redskins.
10:00 CBS, "Voice of Columbia" musicale.
10:30 CBS, National Forum: Robert Patterson Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, speaker.
11:00 Time; news; Jacques Renard's orchestra.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Fenton Charles, tenor; Everett Sittard, organist.
5:30 Twilight Half-Hour.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors: Concert ensemble.
7:30 Adelaide Cross, soprano; Myrtle Conoley, pianist.
8:00 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, direction of Walter Damrosch.
1:55 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Wins at Jordan Marsh Exhibit

"The Scribe," by Jacob Binder, Protege of John Singer Sargent, Proves Favorite by Vote of People at Department Store Salon. It Took a Prize of $250.

Boston Public Votes First Prize for His Painting to Jacob Binder

That Boston department store patrons remain true to the traditions of the city in their appreciation of artistic excellence is indicated by the great interest and intelligent estimation shown in the art exhibit conductd by the Jordan Marsh Company, awards of which have just been made with first honors going to Jacob Binder for his painting, "The Scribe."

In co-operation with several local art organizations and under the general direction of James H. Fairclough Jr., chairman of the executive committee of Art Week in Boston, the Jordan Marsh Company conducted the exhibit of contemporary New England artists in its exhibition hall on the ninth floor of the annex building. The show opened on March 3 and continued until March 15. It is estimated that nearly 25,000 persons visited the exhibition.

The awards were made as a result of the popular vote of those who studied the hangings—which numbered nearly 250 paintings and etchings—each visitor having been allowed a vote, and the selections indicate a marked appreciation of heart interest in art combined with meritorious brush work, and show as well a preference for movement in the compositions. More than 5000 votes were cast.

An award of $250 goes with the first honors to Mr. Binder. His offering represented a Jewish scribe of patriarchial demeanor leaning over his parchment, quill pen in hand; and evidently engaged in inscribing the records of his race. There is a peaceful note about the composition, reflected in the calm and studious face of the scribe and the restful color motif.

Brought up in a synagogue atmosphere, Mr. Binder was educated in the Royal Imperial Academy in the St. Petersburg of the Tsarist régime, and was later a protege of John Singer Sargent. The prize-winning picture was painted in 1925. It has been hung in the Philadelphia Academy, the City Museum of St. Louis, and with the Copley Society Exhibit in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It will be exhibited in Providence, R. I., next week.

The other subjects selected by popular vote were, in the order of their popularity: "Arthur Allen and Dog," Mrs. Marie D. Page; "Morning Sun," A. T. Hibbard; "Portsmouth Harbor," John P. Benson; "Sovereign of the Seas," Frank W. Smith; "October Gold," Robert S. Woodward; "The Flame of Sunset," Arthur Spear; "Portrait," Frederick A. Wallace; "Ray of Sunlight," Anthony Thieme, and "Essex Marshes," by Frank W. Benson.

RAIL CONSOLIDATION HEARING TO BE HELD

New England Railroad Committee will hold a public hearing in Boston on Thursday, March 27, in the State House, at 10 a. m. This will be the seventh of a series that has been conducted by the committee covering all the New England states.

It will be especially for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the representatives of the business, industrial, and civic organizations of Massachusetts to present their views on the plan for railroad consolidation recently issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

'OLD IRONSIDES' BILL BLOCKED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON (AP) — Consideration of the Porter resolution to appropriate $300,000 for completing restoration of the frigate Constitution was blocked in the House March 19 by Representative Schafer, Republican, Wisconsin, who protested against the passage of such measures "while it is impossible to get appropriations for badly needed additions to veterans' hospitals."

Representative French, Republican, Idaho, a member of the Appropriations Committee which has approved the measure, sought to have the resolution taken up under unanimous consent, but the Wisconsin member was unyielding in his opposition.

HOUSE REJECTS BOSTON P. O. COST INCREASE

No Sympathy for Move to Substitute Granite for Limestone

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate amendment to the first deficiency bill to raise the cost limit of the new Boston Post Office from $6,000,000 to $6,750,000 was overwhelmingly rejected March 19 by the House and ordered back to conference after a long debate over the respective merits of granite and limestone in Government construction work.

Five members of the Massachusetts House delegation, including Edith Nourse Rogers, combined forces in support of the amendment. They were joined by a number of members from other states, but failed to assemble enough votes to cope with the strong opposition headed by members of the Appropriations Committee.

The proposed increase was designed to permit the use of granite in the construction instead of limestone, and the fact that Indiana, the home state of Chairman Wood of the Appropriations Committee, and Chairman Elliott of the Public Buildings Committee, was a large producer of limestone, drew joking comment from Representative Knutson, Republican, Minnesota.

"With that arrangement," he said, laughingly, "they could sell sandstone and get away with it."

Elliott immediately countered with the statement that he was not interested in the granite-limestone controversy, but was "one of the many members of this House whose states are satisfied to get Government buildings made of brick."

Representative Cramton, Republican, Michigan, opposed the increase, contending the fund already provided for the Boston Post Office was sufficient.

Wood summed up the debate for the opposition, explaining that other cities were badly in need of Government buildings, and that the "post office is the only evidence of the Federal Government many cities have."

Massachusetts members who fought vainly for the increase included, besides Mrs. Rogers, Representatives Luce, Treadway, and Wigglesworth, Republicans, and Douglass, Democrat. They urged the advisability of granite construction on the ground that it was more artistic and more lasting, and in harmony with other buildings in the Massachusetts city.

MEXICAN "REDS" RELEASED

MEXICO CITY (AP) — President Ortiz Rubio has ordered the release of most of the Communists held in the penitentiary here for investigation in connection with the attack on him Feb. 5. He did not believe those he released were any menace to the Government.

Beacon Hill Advertising Signs Attacked as Blinds to Beauty

"A few more electric advertising signs on Beacon Hill and we won't be able to see the State House," H. Dudley Murphy, member of the Art Commission, told the Committee on Legal Affairs in support of a measure which would abolish all electric signs within two blocks of the State building.

"The next thing we know they will place an advertising sign on the State House," declared Cyrus E. Dallin, another member of the Art Commission, in his arguments to keep Beacon Hill free from electric "beacons." He claimed 'those garish signs are covering up civic beauty."

Technical points in legislation were presented by opponents of the bill, who mainly represented those claimed to be commercially interested in the signs. Proponents of the measure were representative architects and sculptors. Thomas H. Bilodeau, legislative agent of the city of Boston, considered the bill in the light of interference with city regulation of signs.

The sign boards were praised by other speakers as filling the city with cheerful light and furnishing clues as to where certain buildings could be found after dark.

Chain Store Looks for Very Busy Year

"Keep hustling and buying and there can be no business depression." That is the recipe for prosperity which William J. Davidson, president of the New England division of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, recommended to the Managers' Benefit Association of the great chain store organization at the annual banquet last night at the Copley-Plaza, Boston.

Mr. Davidson spoke with enthusiasm of the growth in business during the past month, declaring that the business slump which followed the stock market recessions last year was "largely a state of mind," and had no reasonable cause. Coming from a recent meeting of the highest officials of the organization in the country, he declared that the reports received and the plans formulated for the ensuing year left no room to doubt the A. & P.'s expectancy of an unusually busy year.

The banquet, at which were seated some 800, was given for managers and their wives of the grocery branch only of the Boston unit of the association, no banquet hall being available to accommodate all the Boston store employees at one time. Another banquet to be held March 26 will accommodate the meat and grocery employees.

John E. Sullivan, general superintendent, presiding as toastmaster, following the introduction of Mr. Davidson, presented in turn William S. Hillyer, headquarters representative of the association, who gave a stirring address on the service which the A. & P. renders to the public and to its employees; Lewis W. Thompson, vice-president of the New England division, who briefly reviewed some of the facts and figures concerning the Boston unit, and Franklin H. Smith, New England Association representative, who welcomed the wives and friends of the managers present.

Modern Tubes *for* Modern Broadcasting

Cunningham RADIO TUBES

Days of Adventure

Over two centuries ago a party of explorers blazed a trail into the rolling Alleghany Mountains and found the unique hot mineral springs. Found glorious forest lands. Found a crisp climate—clear air, sparkling days.

Today it's still the same adventure for those who come to The Homestead. Added, of course, are the luxuries of a world-famous hotel and the opportunities for sports—golf, tennis, riding. Here you make the happy discovery that it is easy to forget the cares of the city, easy to play and to rest midst serene hills.

The Homestead urges you to come here, not because the renowned Hot Springs are here, but because it offers you an unusual chance to enjoy a quiet retreat from the noise and bustle of the world. Descriptive booklet on request. Kindly write to Christian S. Andersen, Resident Manager.

Reservations and transportation from New York may be secured from the Virginia Hot Springs office in the Ritz-Carlton.

The HOMESTEAD
Hot Springs Virginia

Summer Temperature Averages 66°

7% SAN ANTONIO'S OLDEST BUILDING & LOAN ASS'N

—has always earned and paid 7% or more (according to maturity terms of investment) on Full Paid Shares. Income paid semi-annually. Available in amounts from $100 to $5,000.

STRONG, SAFE, CONSERVATIVE

This Association has accumulated large reserves of undivided profits and surplus funds. Conservative First Mortgage Loans on improved city real estate form the strong collateral for your investment.

SUPERVISION OF STATE BANKING DEPT.

Annual incomes up to $300 exempt from normal federal tax. Legal for trust fund investments.

For full information address DEPARTMENT D

MUTUAL DEPOSIT & LOAN ASS'N
108 Broadway SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

To Our Friends of

The Christian Science Monitor

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER is not new to you but we are new to the columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

For that reason we hope to hear from your friends and to learn that our message is read and appreciated.

Our present advertising budget necessitates our using modest space but later on we hope to use in the columns of the Monitor the space your appreciation and sincere support warrants.

Cordially Yours,
Clarkson A. Collins Jr.,
General Sales Manager

THE RUMFORD COMPANY
Rumford, R. I.

Their Brick Oven Flavor will make you ask for more!

No other method of cooking gives such tempting, tantalizing flavor as brick oven baking. No other method makes beans so appetizing, so nutritious.

New England women discovered this fact years ago. Then Friend Brothers applied unique scientific methods to produce these delicious beans in quantities.

Friend's—originators of the brick oven baked beans in cans—bake beans slowly for hours in pots in great brick ovens, insuring you the genuine "Boston" flavor.

As a tasty, economical, time-saving Saturday night meal serve Friend's Baked Beans—California Pea, Red Kidney or Yellow Eye. They'll become a fixture on your Saturday menu.

With them serve
FRIEND'S BROWN BREAD
On sale by leading grocers
FRIEND BROS., Melrose Sta., Boston, Mass.

Friend's Trial Offer

A full size can each of
Red Kidney Beans
California Pea Beans
Friend's Brown Bread
and a kitchenette size can each of
Yellow Eye Beans
Friend's Mince Meat
$1 carriage prepaid anywhere in the United States.

Friend's BRICK OVEN BAKED BEANS

2 What

has the price of a stamp to do with the largest food service

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 "WHERE ECONOMY RULES"

The price you pay for food when you step into a grocery store is, naturally, much higher than the cost of that food at the place where it is grown or made.

For instance...it costs money to bring vegetables from the farm to the store...to can them...to ship them...to inspect them...to truck them. In addition, if those vegetables change hands four times on the way from farm to store, there are four companies who take a profit.

But A&P eliminates these profits by buying direct where the best foods are produced. A&P operates its own packing plants, bakeries and canneries to provide you with fine quality foods.

As a result, when you buy food in an A&P store, you pay less because A&P's prices are not burdened with excessive costs...and because you pay only one profit for A&P's complete service...a very small profit ...less than 2½c on each dollar you spend...only a fraction more than the cost of a stamp.

Reduce your food expenditure during 1930—*shop at an A&P Food Store.*

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

THE HOME FORUM

A Confession, a Boast, or a Whimsey

EVERY good photographer knows that he is likely to secure the best results in a portrait by taking the subject more or less at unawares, before he has had time to strike an attitude and to prepare what he considers a becoming expression. In order to succeed at this sort of work, one must have a keen perception of whatever is characteristic and one must act quickly, with no hesitant fumbling at the bulb.

Entering my library two minutes ago and glancing at my desk by the window, where I sit many hours of every day and evening, I suddenly realized that it was in a thoroughly typical condition of litter and disarray. "Now or never," I said to myself, reaching for a sheet of paper and dipping a pen in the inkwell. Nothing else on the desk have I moved by a fraction of an inch. I shall make a complete list of all the objects upon it, just as they happen to come. These, then, are the items:

* * *

A Japanese vase eight inches high, with cherry blossoms hand-painted on the golden luster, containing four pens and three pencils;
An inkwell of glass;
Another inkwell, of soapstone;
A third inkwell, of brass;
An eye-shade, of domestic manufacture;
A typewriter, much the better for fifteen years of wear;
Three pencils and two pens, scattered;
A Stark Delicious apple;
A small vase of Chinese cloisonné, containing a withered ivy leaf;
A reproduction in color of Giotto's fresco at Assisi. Saint Francis Preaching to the Birds;
A reproduction of one of Rembrandt's portraits of himself;
A photograph of the Venus of Cyrene;
A photograph of the painting, "Unicorns," by Arthur B. Davies;
A catalogue of secondhand books from a dealer in Exeter, England;
A similar catalogue from a dealer in York, England;
Three advertisements of forthcoming books;
A facsimile of Keats's sonnet, "On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer";
Four pages of rough notes for a lecture;
Three unfinished essays;
One unfinished poem;
Notes for a novel;
Notes for a book about sleep;
Three stubs of theater tickets;
Fourteen unanswered letters;
Three letters marked "answered";
An unfinished letter to a publisher (highly indignant);
Certain remarks in manuscript upon Shakespeare's Sonnets;
The Letters of John Keats;
The Poetical Works of William Cowper;
Dowden's book on Shakespeare;
Shakespeare's Complete Works;
A book on musical appreciation by Kullak;
The Review of English Studies;
Peck's History of Classical Philology;
Osgood's edition of "The Pearl";
The Oxford Book of French Verse;
Les Chefs-D'Œuvre Lyriques de Ronsard;
Madame de Stael's De L'Allemagne;
Rousseau's Le Contrat Social;
Rousseau's Rêveries d'un Promeneur Solitaire;
The Opera of Horace (in a volume three inches by four in size);
Madame de Stael's Corinne, Tome II;
A book entitled "Emerson and Goethe";
Gilbert Murray's Classical Tradition in Poetry;
Petrarch's Lettere Senili, in two volumes;
"An Attic Dreamer," by Michael Monahan;
"Belphégor," by Julien Benda:
"Shakespeare Studies," by Elmer Stoll;
A book about Apuleius;
The Poems of Freneau;
The works of Macrobius;
Frank Harris on his experiences as a cowboy;
Coleridge's Biographia Literaria;
Two books about sleep;
Robert Bridges' Testament of Beauty;
A book about Wordsworth;
Three bundles of books, just come from the publishers, unopened;
A small lectern;
A copy of the London Times Literary Supplement;
A leather bag, of American Indian manufacture;
A pencil made by Thoreau;
An eraser;
A narwhal's tusk, once known as a unicorn's horn;
About twenty sheets of blank paper;
Several bits of string and twine;
A rubber band;
Dust.

* * *

At present, that appears to be about all. There is plenty of free space still left on the desk, however, upon which a good many other things might be advantageously disposed, and if the avenging fury who "does" my rooms will leave the desk unmolested for a week or two I shall accumulate here at least three times as many books as I have now before me, perhaps twice as many unanswered letters, and, it may be, a few more inkwells. I shall do this instinctively and because I like, when I sit down to work, to have the materials with which I am to work near at hand where I can reach them. Furthermore, I like to have them scattered about in a free and casual way so that they seem to be at their ease. It irks me and obstructs the flow of thought to have all the books on one side of the desk and all the inkwells on the other, the letters *in a neat pile here and the catalogues in another neat pile there, like so* many cadets on parade. Some might suppose that I would have difficulty, at times, in finding the particular thing I am looking for, but I avoid this by always having several things of one kind. There is never any trouble in finding at least one of the half-dozen pens and one of the three inkwells; although the typewriter may be submerged under piles of manuscript, I can always tell where it is by the bump it makes; and as for unanswered letters I can pick them off the desk with my eyes closed.

A crowded desk, on the other hand, I cannot endure. I am acquainted with a man who has never learned the use of the waste-basket—one of the essential implements of literary endeavor—and whose desk is piled two and a half feet high all over with the letters and lectures and catalogues and manuscripts of the last ten years, so that when he wants to write anything he has to retire to another room. This seems to me a mistake. I make it a rule always to leave a square foot of space at the front of the desk upon which to rest a sheet of paper, and, when necessary, a typewriter. I never pile the books so high at the back of the desk that I am unable to see over them so as to recognize and greet anyone coming into the room. My natural tendency would be to have at least a dozen inkwells of various shapes and sizes on the desk, but I have checked this tendency. Enough is enough.

For the last ten years I have been puzzling over a remark made to me by an intelligent man, a literary workman of some distinction, who said that the finest and happiest experience in the world to him was to "clear the desk and get to writing." I understand very well about the happiness of writing, but I do not understand how anyone can write on a bare desk—a desk that has no memories of toilsome yesterdays and no promise of fruitful tomorrows. And, now I think of it, although this man did win a certain distinction, I have never liked his writing; it has little humor, no depth of suggestion, no wealth of overtones. His writing, like his desk, is polished, hard, shining, and bare. My own vote in this matter, as in all others, is cast for the happy medium, for temperance, for the desk neither crowded nor denuded. I seek moderation in all things. O. S.

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The Sea-Ship

After the Sea-Ship—after the whistling winds;
After the white-gray sails, taut to their spars and ropes,
Below, a myriad, myriad waves, hastening, lifting up their necks,
Tending in ceaseless flow toward the track of the ship:
Waves of the ocean, bubbling and gurgling, blithely prying,
Waves, undulating waves—liquid, uneven, emulous waves,
Toward that whirling current, laughing and buoyant, with curves,
Where the great Vessel, sailing and tacking, displaced the surface:
Larger and smaller waves, in the spread of the ocean, yearnfully flowing;
The wake of the Sea-Ship, after she passes—flashing and frolicsome, under the sun,
A motley procession, with many a fleck of foam, and many fragments,
Following the stately and rapid Ship—in the wake following.

—WALT WHITMAN, in "Complete Poems."

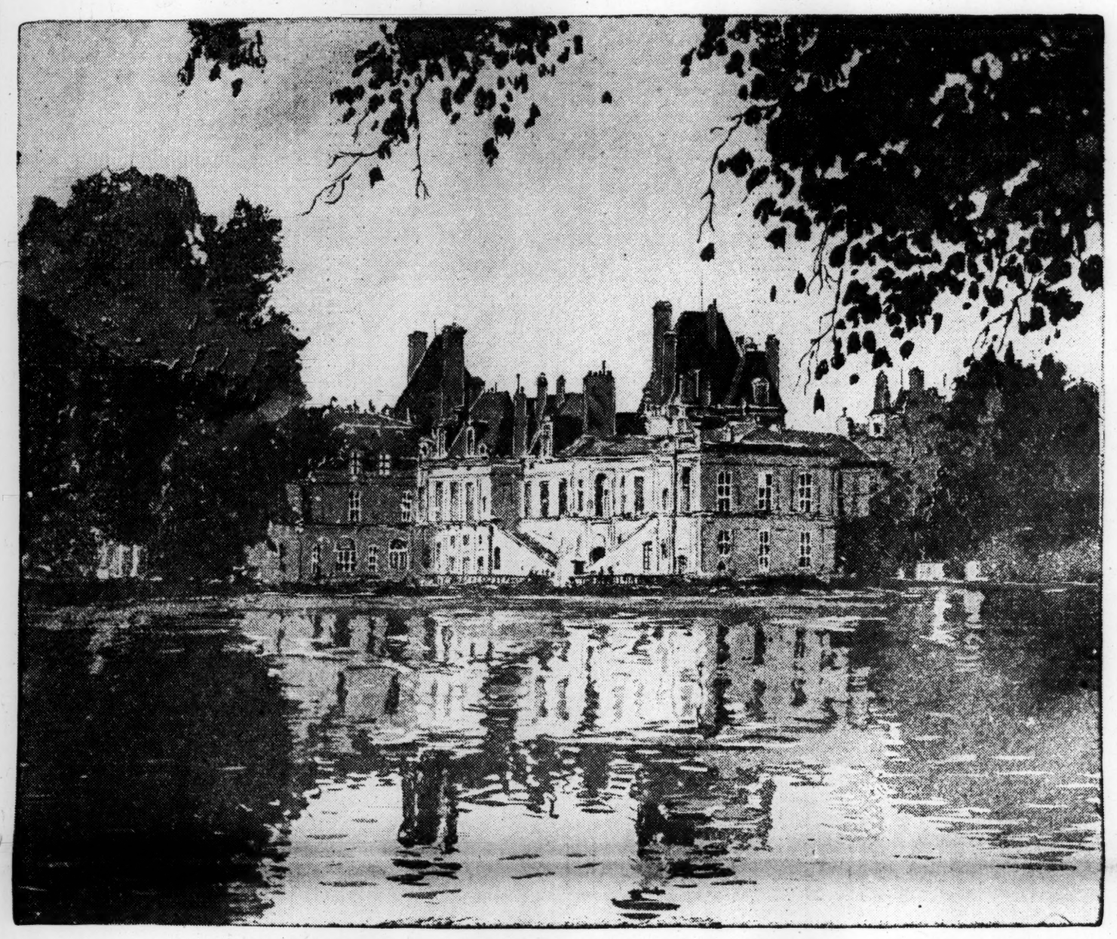
Awakening Footlights

Last week the snow covered the jagged peaks of the high Sierras, even down to the upper range of hills. Today the lower country is bare, but the grass seeds, which have been dormant for months, are breaking through the soft, wet crust of earth, and soon the whole land will be green and luxuriant with spring verdure. The foothills, which curve about in a wavy chain at the base of the Sierras, are waking up and will soon be filled with spring sounds: the patter of leaves, the gurgling of little streams, and the songs of birds. Spring smells will be wafted down through sunny gulches and shady canyons. There will be the tang of wet earth, the fragrance of early blossoms, the peculiar, pungent aroma of early growing shrubs and weeds, and the agreeable blending of all these mingled odors, together with the clean smell peculiar to all high lands basking in genial sunshine.

The blackbirds are here—perhaps just from the South in a reconnoitering flock—doing little singing but twittering and arguing among themselves. The flippant mocking-bird has been teetering about for many months, but he sings only a few bars now and will not launch into grand opera until the days are warmer and the moonlight nights are balmy. The California jay may be heard chattering from trees and shrubs. From the tones of his voice it is hard to tell whether he is impatient with the slowly retreating winter or delighted with the leisurely approach of spring. The little brown birds of the foothill region are happy, and their sweet, musical songs may be heard from sunrise to sunset, echoing from the warm rocks and banks in low notes, plaintive and tender.

Selaginella, that strange little mosslike plant, which covered the canyon walls and the slopes of hills with a dry brown mat, is turning green. With plenty of water, shriveled bits of vegetation often become a vivid spray of living green. Ferns, which curl up like a bent-over exclamation mark, begin to unroll a frond of dainty emerald.

The first shrubs to flaunt blossoms in the hills are the wild currants and the gooseberries. Some travelers have found the prickly, unpretentious currant bush sending out lovely blossoms even in the snow, but generally it opens in a semiprotected place. The flowers are waxen, beautiful racemes of rosy pink, which open slowly on a swaying branch. The gooseberry blossom, which is found on a tangled, thorny vine, is like a pale greenish-white little fuchsia, so delicate and bell-like it seems to sway with every passing breath. There is a larger shrub, a member of the same family, which bears a brilliant scarlet flower that glows among the green leaves with a gaudy splendor. Later the manzanita will display clusters of fat little bells, pink and white and oddly shaped as if molded by children's fingers. The most fragrant and showy of all the foothill flowers are the wild lilacs which cover the big, roundish bushes with countless sprays. When seen from a distance, the blossoming plant appears like a mass of pale blue or like a cloud shaded from whitish-blue to a deep lilac tinge.



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The Palace of Fontainebleau. After an Etching by Hans Figura.

The First Primrose

It is always an adventure to step up the bank, and, standing between the tamarisk bushes on the top, "see what the sea is doing." Sometimes the draw and roar tell you that it will be up on the shingle bank just below your feet; sometimes the far-away murmur tells you that a long stretch of perfect sands leads down to little sighing self-effacing waves. Then is the time to dig and make castles, to dance and run races with the dogs, but for the best bathing the waves must be halfway up to the shingle, coming one upon the other in endless procession of breaking foam.

This winter afternoon the tide was very far out, only a little stir and rustle of foam showed on the water line and the sands were pearl and opal in the strange light cast from a sky in which gray clouds were hanging in two wide bands.

The sea was very calm—soft gray and silver except where four streams of light from behind the upper cloud bank touched the water, and light itself—brilliant—piercing—was reflected back. Selsey Bill ran its long spike into the sea four miles away—gold, pink and blue—its houses like a faery city.

The color deepens, the shingle bank is gold and mauve, and in the pearly sands the pools of water become brilliant blue as the light strengthens. Now the sun has reached the space between the cloud banks and the whole scene is flooded with an unearthly rosy light of winter sunset.

From the top of the shingle bank on one side are desolate gray seas, on the other the dike country, at the moment a marvelous stretch of color. How lovely is the dike country, so austere, so cold to those who do not know it, so full of mystery, color and inwardness to those who love the Sussex coast. The rough grass bleached with winter is pink in the rosy light; everywhere in the hedges is the dim velvet softness of the oak and hawthorn scrub bent landward in the prevailing wind.

The sea out of sight, the eyes follow the curving line of the ridge above the main dike. In the pools the reeds are standing pale gold and gray topped in brown water. With one final golden flare the sun has gone, the reverse side of the shingle ridge is now sharp silver. Inland, the darkening meadows face the stack of farm buildings, the last outpost on the lonely coast. The air is keen but has the living freshness which means the year has turned. The dikes are overgrown with bramble, dead grass and leaves; it has been a hard winter and this is the first time for many days that there has been promise in the air.

All the way there has been wonder and speculation. Is it possible? Last year a laborer said he had seen them in January and this is the twenty-third. The farm now—gray thatch and yellow ricks, the thorn and brush of the hedges velvet dark in the twilight—but hunt along the dike and there, at last, beneath an overhanging tuft,—two pale stars—the first primroses.

ENORMOUS carp swim lazily in the still waters of this pond. As long ago as 1550 François I would sit on a terrace and watch his son amuse himself with the fish. The palace was built for this King and was later lived in by Louis XIV and Napoleon. The American Conservatory of Music and the American School of Fine Arts, which hold their courses during the summer months, now occupy portions of the palace. What atmosphere and setting for study!

Hans Figura, in his colored etching, has approached the palace from across this pond. Though an Austrian he has made it his practice to come often to France and draw. His prints now show us Brittany, now Paris, now historical places out in the country such as this. His work is sold in many cities outside of Vienna, his subjects appeal widely, and his technique is of a superior kind. The overhanging leaves are introduced ably to fix the distance of the watcher from the palace, and the water is in glossy movement so that the architecture shall not appear too rigid. Herr Figura is making a fine success of his etching.

Fulton, the Artist

At the age of seventeen, Fulton left Lancaster to seek his fortune, and took up his residence in Philadelphia as a painter of portraits and miniatures. His papers are singularly devoid of reference to these years. He was never retrospective, but eager for new accomplishment. . . . His energy was indefatigable; he not only earned his own living, but sent remittances to his mother in Lancaster. He apparently seized upon any form of employment which could be secured by personal endeavor. He is known to have drawn plans for machinery, which he submitted to various shops; he designed carriages and buildings, and at the same time worked at his regular profession as a painter. White's Directory of the City of Philadelphia for 1785 has this entry:

"Fulton, Robert: Miniature Painter. Corner of 2nd & Walnut Streets."

A diligent search has brought to light several examples of Fulton's art. . . . His success during the subsequent four years in Philadelphia was due to indomitable perseverance, aided by the charm of an attractive personality. He seems to have possessed a positive faculty for friendships, and his choice, determined by social rather than sordid considerations, speedily won patronage. He enjoyed a personal friendship with Benjamin Franklin, who favored him with unusual attention and kindness. . . .

In 1786, Robert Fulton sailed for England, bearing numerous letters of introduction to distinguished Americans abroad. Among these, a letter from his friend and patron Benjamin Franklin to Benjamin West, the Pennsylvania artist who had attained high honor in London, was of special help in launching Fulton in the art circles of Europe.—From "Robert Fulton and the Clermont," by ALICE CRARY SUTCLIFFE.

The Quest of Anywhere

Do you remember, friend, that Saturday afternoon in early autumn when we heard so clearly the call of country lanes and quiet places? We were strangers in the city then; we did not know the way even to the green municipal oases, much less to the nearest suburbs. However, our little Park of Pan, with its quiescent fountain and its grimy doves and sparrows, was no longer the paradise it had seemed but a moment before. Escape we must beyond the last resounding pavement, the last besmirching smokestack. Where should we go? "Anywhere," we answered in unison, being too much in earnest to pause for the traditional rite of wishing with intertwined fingers.

Anywhere, certainly. But where was Anywhere? What streets led directly to it? It was evident that we must make inquiry. Perhaps the traffic officer at the next crossing could point the way. So, like adventurers in a fairy tale, we paused at his kiosk, trying not to appear too eager or too fatuous to his discerning eyes. The contact was favorable. As we suppressed our laughter, so he suppressed his amazement, giving us the mystic sign that would lead us straight to the land of heart's desire. It was only the number of a state highway, but we knew it at once to be a symbol of great treasure. It led toward the realm of the sunset. It led toward Anywhere.

The joy of the fugitive was ours as we sped westward over the smoothly paved highway. Behind us lay the province of the commonplace; ahead lay unexplored mystery, wonder and delight. There came a moment of doubt when we found ourselves traversing an outlying industrial district, but this was quickly followed by reassurance.

"Any crossroad," that was the route we were directed to take for reaching the next arterial highway. Our choice was a nameless, unnumbered country lane that was little more than two parallel wheel-tracks through the grass-grown right-of-way. On either side was a natural hedgerow of bramble, interrupted from time to time by a full-grown tree, a clump of blossoming asters, or a farmyard gate. Beyond lay a neat patchwork of cultivated fields and pastures, dotted by occasional strips of woodland. The leaves of the bushes and trees had lost their fresh green summer coloring, were beginning to show signs of their autumn glory. The whole countryside had a sleepy feeling, intensified by the interminable cricket song. The landscape was restful rather than exhilarating. We breathed the peace of home-coming, feeling that soon we might arrive at our own gateway.

So we traveled for a while in our new-found kingdom, slowly and with a joyous sense of possession. We had no thought of before or after, of whither or whence. The here and now sufficed. Neither was there any question of right or left. We had only to follow the course of the narrow lane to find all that we desired. If we had any wish at all, it was for a rabbit to come hopping out of the roadside grasses, attesting by its presence the actuality of our adventure.

Then suddenly, you remember, we saw the Boy ahead. At first we did not know it was the Boy. It was just someone with a wagon, then someone with a gravel wagon; then, when we came closer, the Boy. Since the gravel had just been dumped into the center of the narrow lane, we had to wait for it to be spread before we could pass. We didn't mind. We liked it—it was so full of possibility. Calling to the Boy not to hurry, we watched him at his task, delighting in his vigorous handling of the shovel. Strong and capable, though no more than sixteen, he was just the boy we would have chosen for our neighbor in this delectable kingdom of Anywhere.

By way of being neighborly, we asked him, among other things, about the junction of our lane with the arterial highway. His response was courteous, even eager. His directions for right and left and straight ahead were given in such minute and rapid detail as to render himself breathless and ourselves confused. Very patiently it was all repeated, while we tried to divide the burden of remembering it between us. Whether we reached the city again no longer mattered. It was our positive obligation to follow those directions, wheresoever they might lead us. Our loyalty to the Boy demanded it.

There's no denying that we tried our utmost and had our reward. After so many curves and turns of uphill and down, we came to the persimmon tree—a never-to-be-forgotten adventure; though by no means the most pleasant one of our experience. You remember it clearly, do you not, my friend? Then, after the vacant farmhouse and the castle-like silo and the pretty summer camp we fain would have called our own, came the hill from which we watched the sunset. As the landscape faded slowly from our view, a still deeper sense of home-coming brooded over all. The sun gave forth no splendor as it sank behind the clouds, but seemed rather like a great lantern for lighting the way of homeward feet. Somewhere an empty wagon—which might have been the Boy's—rumbled along the road. The soft put-put of a gasoline engine spoke of barn-yard chores and milking in the modern manner. It was home-coming time for cows—and for adventurers. The twilight fell like a curtain on the pastoral scene of Anywhere.

We saw no more. Perhaps it was just as well for our mental peace that there was little more to be seen. We soon found ourselves on the smooth paving of the arterial highway, city bound. The town of classic name that marked our point of junction was only a cluster of twinkling lights and a smell of tansy in the dusk. Though no signboard said so, we knew it to be the boundary of Anywhere.

Glory of Morning

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DID ever a humble flower have a name of higher significance than the morning-glory? Glory of the morning—glory of the crisp rose-dawn spreading to the light of a new day, with all its fresh greetings, fresh efforts, fresh opportunities! Stevenson somewhere speaks of a "glorious morning face," implying how one should front the day, with the shining expectancy which reflects the glory of morning, its radiance, its wakening, widening potentiality. "Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun."

But how can one show the "glorious morning face" if the heart is heavy with fear and forebodings, with a sense of too great responsibility, with mental weariness or physical anguish? Often in human experience there is a sense of shrinking from the demands of another day; and it is found that the mere rising of the sun does not make the real day. Something besides the sun's rays is requisite to the zest for another day. Peace and joy are the true spiritual heralds of the morning.

On page 591 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "morning" is defined by Mrs. Eddy as "light; symbol of Truth; revelation and progress." Such is the true glory of morning.

The revelation of Christian Science has made possible such progress; has made it possible for all to take heart and emerge from the shadow of mortal belief that may long have enshrouded them, and move forward along the bright trail of purposeful activity, service, true achievement. Today Christian Science is repeating the words of the beloved disciple, "This then is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." John also defined God as Love, and he recorded the Master's declaration that God is Spirit. Here, then, is witness that God is Love, Spirit, and that only the spiritual is true, since we also have the assurance that God is All-in-all. Matter, not being like Spirit, having no part in the nature of Spirit, presents only the darkness of material sense. And this is being steadily dispelled by the clear rays of divine Science, which reveal the oneness of Spirit and the perfection of man as the idea, the reflection, of his Maker, Spirit, and not the suppositional negation or opposite of all-creative Mind. Paul put this tersely and definitely: "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace."

Christian Science shows that by means of this scientific understanding Christ Jesus overcame, in so many notable instances, the carnality of the multitudes who besought his help, and by his clear reflection of divine Principle proved himself indeed to be what he said he was, "the light of the world." And they who follow him—that is, they who understand and practice the divine Principle and rules he taught—shall no longer walk in the darkness of sin, sickness, and the finiteness of materiality.

All experience is mental. Carnal-mindedness is negation, without entity, intelligence, or law. Spiritual-mindedness shows forth the actuality, joy, and power of eternal Life, the divine Principle, Love. All who turn sincerely and faithfully to the teachings of Christian Science gradually prove this spiritual fact. As they progress in the light of spiritual understanding gained from daily study of the Scriptures and the Christian Science textbook, which reveals the full spiritual import of the Scriptures, the mist of a sensuous concept of existence lifts, and ever unfolding good is realized in better health, purer morals, happier homes, more ethical, hence more successful, business, more wholesome and unselfish pleasures.

There is convincing evidence that, *more than ever before, spiritual causation is being deeply considered and* widely accepted as the only causation; and remarkable and comforting results are constantly following upon the scientific application of spiritual law to human affairs and conditions.

"An Amazing Palette"

The sun has gone down in a blaze of gold and has left an horizon ringed with clouds that are fire-red. The patches of blue and green in between are almost as vivid as the reds. But the most astonishing colors of this sunset are shown in four enormous sunshafts shot up towards the zenith. As everyone knows, the sunshaft is often a shadow shaft, produced by an intervening cloud. And again, as everyone knows, a color will cast its opposite, or complementary color, in shadow. Thus it is that the lower parts of the shafts are blue, because their immediate background is yellow, the large central parts are bright green because their background is red, and the upper parts are yellow because their background is blue. Green sunshafts that run away into blue at the bottom and into gold at the top! It is a strange tale to tell and yet in northern seas I have seen a white sail crossing a red sunset turn green and again, crossing a yellow sunset, turn blue. . . .

Nothing is impossible in the kingdom of light and color. And quite as astonishing as the green sunshafts is the splendid violet of the sea beneath them. Far around the horizon it spreads, running into mauves, lilacs, heliotropes, pale purples, and finally passing out in silver grays and dove colors. Long after the going down of the sun, far into the twilight, the slightly rippled sea-patches hold their violet and the smooth patches reflect the red and gold clouds. An amazing palette! And yet this is the true tropical color and light. This is what I have been waiting for these many weeks. . . .

Millions of tiny round shells floating on the surface flash and drop into the depths at the ship's approach. Last night in the dark the flash revealed itself as a fire-fly light and the shells as tiny stars of the sea. They raced past the sides of the steamer in great swarms and made of the ship's wake a long track of shining silver.

On the surface, floating with the shells, are lanes and patches of yellow and green animalcula . . . and, a few feet under the surface, great dome-shaped jelly-fish with small fish playing about them. Occasionally a butterfly drops into the sea or on deck, from no one knows where. But no birds; except one lone tropic bird that seems to have gotten out of his course . . . a small goldfinch who has been sitting in the ship's rigging for two days.—From "In Java," by JOHN C. VAN DYKE.

Sussex Harbingers

There are aconites out on the grass there
Wide splashes of gold.
And deep orange crocuses marching
Like servitors bold
In rows, all along by the stone path,
All mossy and old.
And under the trees there are roses,
Not roses of June.
But delicate blossoms as silvery and pale
As fair lady moon.
The snowdrops are dancing and singing
'Neath dark fir trees tall.
A few purple irises venture
By sheltering wall.
Oh! my heart is as glad as the flowers,
Or thrushes that sing.
Because of that ever new promise
The coming of spring.

C. A. COWLING.

Pussy Willows

The sun is setting in calm splendor irradiating the brown earth with hues of gold. Buds are beginning to swell on the twisted boughs of old trees, and the lawns and meadows are gathering that first, faint green down that speaks of some new impulse at the roots of things. Children are passing the door with pussy willows in their hands, those straight, slender branches with knobs of gray plush scattered along them. They are sleepy looking and downy soft, and remind one of young birds that have just put on feathers, of baby chickens and toddling ducks. They are the earliest of Spring's infants she nurses at her breast, while the hoar-frost comes at night, and a thin sheet of ice gathers on the pools, and a delicious sharpness tingles in the air, in the clear light of stars, darting their beams from the zenith.

On such nights the mother rocks her little catkins with the tenderness the first-born ever inspire. They are synchronous with the first arriving bluebirds.—From "The Borderland of Country Life," by AUGUSTA LARNED.

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HIGHER PRICES INVITE LITTLE PROFIT-TAKING

Utilities and Rails Are in Limelight—Trend Is Upward

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NEW YORK—The rising tide of easy money carried investment and speculative markets further. Current slowness in trade was forgotten, as the idea took hold that cheap money points to business and security price stimulation as much as it reflects lessened activity.

Stocks ran along at about yesterday's pace, with volume around 4,300,000 shares. Wheat rallied, cotton sold off and bonds were downright buoyant and no doubt about it. Profit-taking in stocks failed to more than halt the advance at times, and closing prices were higher for the large majority of stocks.

Steel, General Motors, Allied Chemical, American Telephone and other of the line stocks continued to give the market its tone. The rise in Allied Chemical was impressive. The chemical group was active and a sharp run was made by Coca Cola and Peoples Gas.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas climbed further on expectation of dividend action, and du Pont followed the rise in General Motors and the chemical group. But as was the case yesterday, the market as a whole did not at any time get out of easy control and gains were quite moderate.

Far less restraint was shown by bonds. The market was the most active, and prices were the strongest with the possible exception of 1926, since 1920. There is, of course, no longer any doubt about the genuineness of cheap money and the certainty that money will continue easy for some time.

Whatever may be the case with stocks, between cheap money and uncertain business, extremely low interest rates are bound to send good bonds higher, and to boost poor ones as well, unless trade promises to be very much worse than there is any reason to expect it to be at this time.

Three stocks were consistently weak. They were Fox Film, which sold off 3 or 4 points; Simmons, which dropped to the lowest price since 1927, in spite of recent attacks by the management on bearish rumor carriers, and United States Industrial Alcohol, which touched a new low for the year on the old rumors of trouble in the alcohol distribution trade.

Money rates continued to melt. Call funds renewed at 2 per cent for the first time since November, 1924, but rose to 2½ before the close. Commercial paper dropped ¼ of 1 per cent to 3¾ per cent for best names, while the bill rate was lowered by a full quarter per cent to 2½ per cent asking for 90-day maturities.

OTIS ELEVATOR CO. REPORTS INCREASED EARNINGS IN 1929

Otis Elevator Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net income after all charges, including depreciation and taxes, of $8,370,528, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $15.96 a share on 500,000 common shares.

This compares with 1928 net after similar charges of $7,343,893, equivalent to $16.09 a share on 432,184 common shares.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate..	3%	3%
Commercial paper	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Customers' loans	5 @5½	4¾@5
Collateral loans	5½@6	6½
Year money	6½	..

Time Loans—

Sixty-ninety days	3½@4	3½@4
Four to six months	4 @4¼	4 @4¼

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	42¾c	42¼c
Bar silver in London	20c.	19⅜d
Bar gold in London	84s 10d	84s 10¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$71,000,000	$1,432,000,000
Year ago today	115,000,000	1,776,000,000
Balances	29,000,000	175,000,000
Year ago today	60,000,000	187,000,000
F. R. bank credit	28,343,326	165,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2⅞@2¾
60 days	2⅞@2¾
90 days	2⅞@2¾
4 months	3 @2⅞
5 months	3⅛@3
6 months	3⅛@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4	Budapest	6½
Boston	4	Copenhagen	4½
Cleveland	4½	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	4½	London	4
New York	4	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	4½	Oslo	5
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	3
Richmond	4½	Prague	5
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	6½
Athens	8	Swiss Bank	6½
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	4
Berlin	5½	Sofia	6
Brussels	3½	Tokyo	5.48
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	7
Bombay	7	Vienna	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.86	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅜	4.86¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0391¼	.0391⅜	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1393½	.1393½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523½	.0523½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2385¾	.2385	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1409	.1409	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¾	.0296¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2677½	.2675½	.268
Finland—finmark	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129⅞	.193
Holand—florin	.4011	.4009½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1748¼	.1748¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676½	.2675½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059	.0059	.193
Spain—peseta	.1261	.1250	.193
Sweden—krona	.2686½	.2685	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1935¾	.1935	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞	.0176⅞	.193

Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3787½	.3762½	*
Shanghai—tael	.4762½	.4762½	*
India—rupee	.3615	.3614	.3650
Japan—yen	.4944	.4943	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678

South America			
Argentina—peso	.3760	.3760	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1158	.1155	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.96	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.8820	.8820	1.0342

North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 31-32	.99⅞	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3175	.3137½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.20	Last Mar.19
33¾	22	..	Abitibi	900	31¾	31	31	30½
26½	23	2	Adams Milly	400	26¼	25	26¼	..
34⅞	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1200	33½	33	33	33⅞
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	200	17½	17½	17½	17¾
140⅞	118	3¶	Air Reduc	400	141⅜	138¼	138¼	139⅜
⅞	½	..	Ahumada	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	36	36½	36½	..
34⅞	21	2½	*Airway El	400	33⅜	32⅞	33	34
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	600	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅞
9¼	7	..	Alaska Jun	400	7⅝	7	7	7
15½	8¼	..	Albany PWP	100	12½	12½	12½	..
34⅛	23	..	Alleghany	8800	33¼	32⅛	32¼	33
107½	95½	..	Allegh ww xxx	100	105¾	105½	105½	105
292	255¾	6¶	Allied Chem	800	292½	278½	290¼	278½
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	1600	65¼	64½	64⅞	64⅞
34	28⅛	3	AL2Port Cem	700	35⅞	34½	35⅞	34
222⅜	18	2	Amerada	200	23¼	22	22	23
35¼	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	32	32	32	32
93	77	2¶	Am Bk Note	100	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89
42¼	36	..	Am Beet S pf	100	41	41	41	..
53½	40⅛	..	Am Bosch	300	51	51	51	..
54½	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	1200	54⅝	52¾	54⅝	52
17⅜	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	200	15⅜	15	15¼	15⅝
150½	117¼	4¶	Am Can	6000	149¼	147⅝	147⅞	149¼
145½	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	145	145	145	144½
82½	75	6	Am Car & F	300	75	72	72	76
97	95⅞	7	Am Chain pf	100	97	97	97	..
49⅝	36⅝	2¶	Am Chicle	1300	49⅝	47½	49⅜	47
33	22	1.60	Am Com Alc	300	31	31	31	23¼
28⅞	23⅝	2	Am En Til	1900	29⅞	28⅜	29	27⅞
49⅜	35	..	Am European	100	48⅝	48	48	49
101¼	82⅜	..	Am &FPw	2000	91¾	88½	88⅝	90¾
110	107	7	Am & FP 7	400	110¼	110	110¼	109½
99½	95	7	Am & FP 2pf	300	98	97	97	97
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	300	32	30¾	31½	30½
39½	35⅛	3¶	Am Ice	900	38	37¾	38	38⅛
87½	84	6	Am Ice pf	100	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85
51¾	35⅝	2¶	Am Int Corp	800	49½	47¾	48	48⅛
3	2	..	Am La Fr	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
105	85½	8	Am Loco	400	88⅞	87	87¾	89½
51½	44	3	Am Metals	100	45½	44½	44½	44½
..	..	..	Am Piano	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
114	77	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	4100	114	109	113¼	198½
105	100	6	Am P&L 6	100	105	104	105	104
81⅜	80	5	Am P&L pr st	100	87¼	85	87¼	88
38	30½	1½	Am Radiat	400	36⅞	36	36	35¼
135	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	50	136	136	136	135
34⅛	20½	..	Am Repub	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
100⅞	80½	2¶	Am Roll Mill	400	95⅞	94½	94½	95
1⅛	½	..	Am Roll M rts	1000	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
64¼	59	5	Am Saf Raz	400	63¾	63½	63¾	62½
26½	17⅜	2	*Am Seating	400	22½	21⅛	22	..
23⅜	11⅜	..	Am Ship	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
78½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	600	73⅜	72⅝	73⅜	73
20½	15	..	Am Solvent	200	18½	17¾	18	18
51¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	800	52¼	49½	50⅞	51⅝
33¼	25¾	..	Am Solvent pf	300	30	29⅜	29⅜	29¼
53	46½	2¶	Am Stores	200	50	50	50	50¼
67¾	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	1900	67¾	64	67¾	66
107¼	104	7	Am Sugar pf	400	107½	106⅛	107½	106
37½	25	5	Am Tel & Cab	30	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅜
243⅞	216	9	Am Tel & T	3600	243⅞	241¾	243⅞	241
138½	125	8	Am Type	400	141	139¾	141	139¼
112⅜	85½	2	Am Wat W	1700	109½	107⅜	109½	106½
104¼	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	104	104	104	..
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	300	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	42	39	39½	39
7½	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	6	6	6	6
17⅞	8½	..	Ab Zinc	100	14¼	14	14¼	13½
80⅜	69½	..	Anaconda	1000	73	71⅞	72¾	73
67½	46	2.40	*Anchor Cap	600	50	48½	46	46
37⅛	30¼	3	Andes Cop	1000	32½	32½	32½	32⅝
27⅜	22½	2	Arch Dan	400	23	23½	26	25¾
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	400	74½	74¼	74½	..
6¾	5¼	..	Arm Il A	500	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
3½	2⅜	..	Arm Il B	400	3	2¾	2¾	3⅛
64	58	4	Arm Il pf	400	58½	58¼	58¼	..
28⅜	24⅜	1½	Art Metals	100	28	28	28	28⅜
46⅛	36⅛	4	*Asso Apparel	200	42⅞	42	42⅞	42½
45⅛	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
240¼	219⅜	10	Atchison	1500	238	236	238	237
104⅞	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	105	104⅜	105	104½
175½	166	10	Atl Coast L	100	175	175	175	..
80⅜	65½	..	Atl G&WI	1200	70¾	68⅝	68⅞	68½
65¼	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	200	64	63⅞	64	63⅞
49	36¼	1¶	Atl Refin	1600	47⅞	47¼	47½	47⅝
103	81½	4¶	Atlas Pwd	1000	100⅛	95	96	99½
33	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	6400	33	31¼	31¾	..
237¼	175	4¶	Auburn Auto	200	257¼	248¾	257	250½
61⅜	33⅛	5¾	Austin N	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	41½
10⅝	4½	..	Auto Sales	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
48	27	3	Auto Strop A	700	48	46	47¾	46
8⅛	4¾	..	Aviation	400	7	6⅞	7	6⅞

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	300	35½	35	35	35¼
120¾	115	7	Balt & O	2200	121	120	120⅛	120¾
81⅞	74¼	4	Balt & O pf	400	82¾	81¾	81¾	81½
78¾	63	3½	Bangor & A	500	78⅜	77	78⅜	76½
112	109	7	Bangor&A pf	20	111	111	111	111
28⅜	20½	2¶	Barnsdall A	2800	27⅞	27	27	27⅜
16⅞	13	..	Beacon Oil	400	15	14¼	15	15
82⅞	67½	4	Beatrice	400	81½	81	81½	81
85½	80	4.14	Belg NR ppf	200	83½	83½	83½	83¼
47¾	32⅜	2	Bendix	1700	47⅝	46½	46⅝	46⅝
43	31⅛	2	Best & Co	400	43	42	42	43
105¼	92	6	Beth Steel	8000	105	103¾	103¾	105
132¼	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	132¼	131¾	132¼	131½
57⅞	47⅜	3¶	Bohn Alum	400	55⅝	55	55⅜	55⅜
74¼	60¼	4	Borden	4600	75	73⅜	73⅝	73¾
47¾	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	3600	46½	45¾	45⅝	45½
112	99	4	Boston & Me	100	109	109	109	..
17½	13½	..	*Briggs	2400	17¼	15⅞	16⅝	15¾
2½	1⅝	..	Brit Steel	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4¼	4⅛	..	Brit Steel 2pf	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
16¼	13	..	Brockway	400	15⅝	14⅝	15	..
79⅜	63	4	Bkyn Man Tr	400	77⅜	76⅜	76½	77
91⅜	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	200	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
13¼	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
178½	131	5	Bklyn Un G	1300	169¾	168	168	169¾
42	40	3	Brown Shoe	100	42	42	42	42
24⅜	13½	3	Bruns Balke	1400	22¾	22	22¼	22
23⅞	14½	..	Bruns Term	400	19¾	19	19	19
29⅞	22½	1	Bucyrus	400	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	29½
43½	33¾	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	42¾	42¼	42¾	42⅝
13½	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	200	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11⅜
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	500	12	11½	11¾	12
59½	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	6700	59½	57½	58¾	56½
34⅞	26⅜	3	Bulova Watch	1200	34⅜	33⅜	33¾	3¼
109⅝	99½	8	Burns Br A	100	106	106	106	..
27	22½	..	Burns Br B	4800	25¾	25	25¼	24¼
51⅞	43¼	.80¶	Burroughs	1400	49½	48⅞	48⅞	49½
48½	36	2¶	Bush Term	4800	45¾	43	43⅞	42¾
110	100¼	7	Bush T deb	10	100½	100½	100½	101¼
117	100⅛	7	Bush Blg pf	30	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	108
5¼	3½	2	Butte & Sup	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	200	27⅞	26¾	26⅞	26½
102	80⅛	..	Byers	3500	102	97¾	99¾	97⅝

—C—

77½	66⅝	4	Calif Pack	700	73⅜	73	73⅜	73¼
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
27	19	2	Campbell	100	23	23	23	..
89⅞	74⅞	6	Calu & Ariz	900	80	79½	79½	79¼
33⅜	26	4½	Calu & Hecla	100	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	27½
75⅜	63¾	5	Canada Dry	100	74¾	74¼	74¾	74
226¾	187⅝	10	Can Pac	2200	206	205	206	203
34	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	33	33	33	33
27⅞	18⅜	..	Capital Adm	100	25½	25½	25½	25
294¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	1800	281	274	274	282¾
74⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	4500	74⅜	73¼	73¼	73
60	35½	3	Celotex	4200	55¼	54	55⅛	54⅜
34¾	30¾	2	Cen Alloy	1400	32½	32¼	32¼	32½
34⅝	31⅝	..	Cen Alloy ct	200	32⅛	31	31	31⅜
74⅞	37¼	..	Century Rib	400	77⅝	73⅜	7½	75⅜
65⅜	57¾	6	Cerro de P	600	60	60	60	60
157⅜	11	..	Cert-Teed	100	13⅜	13	13⅜	13½
59⅛	36	4.20	Checker Cab	4900	59½	55½	58	55⅝
76⅜	65½	3	Ches Corp	1800	76⅜	75½	76⅜	76
237½	203	10	Ches & Ohio	600	236	232¼	232½	233
6¾	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	400	6½	5⅞	6½	5⅞
8¾	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	7	6⅞	7	6⅝
51⅞	36	..	Chi & E I pf	1800	51⅞	50½	50½	50⅞
157⅜	125⅜	..	Chi Gt West	1900	14⅜	13⅜	14	14¼
40⅜	30	..	Chi Gt W pf	400	39⅜	38	39⅜	39
26⅜	22½	..	Chi M&SP	1400	24⅝	23¾	23¾	24¾
36⅝	22½	..	Chi Pneu	4100	35¾	35	35¼	34⅝
140	137¾	7	Chi & NW pf	1400	140	139¾	140	..
46¼	39¼	N	Chi M&SP pf	900	42¾	41¼	41¾	43½
55⅝	51½	3½	*Chi Pneu pf	100	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	..
125½	114	7	Chi RI	1700	122	120	122	119¾
104	100¼	6	Chi RI 6⅓	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	103
110⅜	107	7	Chi RI 7%	400	110⅜	110	110⅜	109½
2¼	1⅞	..	Chi RI rts	6100	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	1¾
28¾	26½	3	*Chi Yel Cab	27	27½	27½	27½	27
28¼	25	3	Chick Cot O	100	25½	25½	25½	25
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	1400	65¼	64	64⅜	65
41¾	33¼	..	Chrysler	5400	39½	38⅛	39¼	38
49	40⅜	3.60¶	City Ice	400	44⅞	44¾	44¾	44¾
10¼	8⅜	1	City Stores	700	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
38½	33	3	Clark Equip	200	36⅞	36	36	37
34¼	30	5	Clett Phdp	100	35½	33½	34½	38
173⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	6800	173⅞	163⅞	173¾	162½
50½	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	50½	50½	50½	50½
63⅜	61½	..	Palmolive	100	62⅜	62	62	62½
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins&A	4300	32⅞	32	32¼	31½
61	36½	2	Colo F&I	3400	60¾	59½	59¾	60⅞
95	83	3	Colo South	100	94	92	94	..
96¾	70½	2¶	Colum Gas	17200	96	94⅝	94⅞	94⅞
109	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	200	109	109	109	109
99	168⅛	5¶	Col Carbon	9400	196	193	193	196¼
31¾	24⅝	.87	Col Graph	13500	28¾	27¼	28¼	27⅞
39⅝	23⅜	2	Com Cred	8600	39⅜	38¾	39	39
43⅛	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	700	43½	41⅞	43⅛	..
55	36⅛	1.60¶	Com Inv Tr	4200	52⅜	51	52¼	51⅛
23¼	11	..	Com Inv war	300	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	..
34¾	27¼	.1	Com Sol	3300	33⅝	32¾	33	32¼
18¼	12¾	.60	Comwlth So	3000	17¼	17	17	17
101⅜	99	..	Comwlth Pr	300	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
49¾	44	2	Conde Nast	200	47½	47	47	47
18⅞	13½	..	Congoleum	600	18⅜	17⅝	17⅞	18
7	5⅜	..	Conley T st	100	½	½	½	½
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	4400	24⅞	23⅞	24¼	24¾
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	1300	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	24½
3	3	..	Con Film rt	1800	⅝	½	½	⅝
123¾	96⅝	4	Con Gas	13000	122	120	121	121
103	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
61½	49	6	Con Ry C pf	400	58	57⅞	57⅞	58
2	1	..	Con Textile	400	1½	1	1½	1½
22½	12	1.20	Container A	1100	19½	19¼	19½	19¾
8½	4½	..	Container B	400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞
53¾	39	..	Cont Bak A	4400	44¾	42¼	44¼	43
7	5½	..	Cont Bak B	5800	6¼	5⅝	6¼	5⅝
94⅞	86⅞	8	Cont Bak pf	100	90	87¾	89	87½
69⅜	50¼	2¶	Cont Can	4400	69⅜	68¼	68½	69¼
34½	28	3	*Cont Dia Fib	4600	30	29	29⅜	30
71½	59	2	Cont Ins	1100	69	68¾	69	68⅞
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	1100	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
26⅞	19½	..	Cont Oil	4400	25¼	24⅛	24⅞	25¼
34⅞	26⅜	3	Cont Shares	1100	35½	25¾	28⅛	35½
99⅜	87½	3	*Corn Prod	4100	97¾	95½	96½	95
33	24½	2	§Coty	4000	30	29⅝	30	29¼
35⅜	25½	..	**Cream of Wh	4000	35⅜	34½	34½	34⅞
29⅞	9	..	Crex Carpet		18⅞	17½	17½	17⅞
22	10¼	1¶	Crosley	400	18	18	18	18
57½	43	..	Crown Cork	500	55¾	55	55½	56⅜
92½	84	5¶	Crucible	200	89⅞	88¾	88¾	88
16	9	..	Cuba Co	1300	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
7	4	..	Cuba C Prod	300	4	4	4	..
9	7½	..	Cub Am S	200	7½	7½	7½	..
48	44¾	4	Cudahy	500	46	45¾	46⅛	45¾
122	113	6*	Curtis Pub	200	120½	120½	120½	..
122½	114⅞	7*	Curtis Pub pf	100	118	118	118	121¼
12⅞	6½	..	Curtis Wr	6000	11⅜	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
19	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	500	17½	17½	17½	17⅜
89⅞	64	3½¶	Cutler	500	86	85	85	85⅞

—D—

43	28⅜	..	Davison	900	41⅞	41	41	41½
127*	117	7	Deere pf	200	124	124	124	124
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	300	177	176⅜	177	176¾
153	136	6¶	Del Lac&W	2800	146¼	145¼	145½	145
..	75⅞	6	Denv RG pf	100	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75¼
250½	195⅝	8	*Det Edison	100	240	240	240	240
170	139	8	Diamond M	100	165	165	165	165
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	400	9½	9	9	9
24½	20¼	1.20	Dom Stores	400	21¾	21¼	21½	21¼
138½	112¼	4¶	Dupont	50000	138½	132½	138¼	132
101½	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101

—E—

240	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	2300	238⅜	235½	236⅞	239
135	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	100	125	125	125	124⅝
37¼	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	1700	35	34	34¾	34⅜
10⅞	7⅜	2½	Eitington	100	7½	7½	7½	..
107	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	3500	105¾	103⅛	105½	104½
110¾	106⅛	7	El Auto L pf	30	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
7⅛	4½	..	Elec Boat	10400	7⅞	7⅝	7

BIG INCREASE IN U. S. STEEL NET EARNINGS

Corporation Reports $21.19 a Share Compared With $12.50 Previous Year

NEW YORK—United States Steel Corporation has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929. Gross receipts amounted to $1,-493,505,000, a gain of $119,062,000 over the previous year.

Net profit after taxes, interest, depreciation and other charges was $197,592,060, equivalent, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to $21.19 a share on 8,132,840 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with $114,173,775, or $12.50 a share on 7,116,235 common shares at the end of 1928.

Surplus after dividends was $108,-523,343, compared with $39,140,453 in 1928.

The report discloses changes in capital structure as a result of the bond retirement plan made possible by offering common holders rights to subscribe for additional stock, which brought in $142,697,624 and by taking $162,626,107 in cash from surplus and reserves. Total bonds retired were $271,462,000, at a cost of $305,323,731.

A remarkable feature is the increase of $24,433,769 in unappropriated surplus. It now stands at $[illegible],711,118, compared with $410,277,349 Dec. 31, 1928.

This increase came in face of deductions of $88,296,020 appropriated from surplus for amortization of appreciated cost to the Steel Corporation of its investment in stocks of subsidiaries in excess of their investment in tangible property, and $25,000,000 which was the "capital" provided in organization in 1901 and had heretofore been carried in "surplus" account written off in reduction of property investment account. These $ p deductions totaled $113,296,020.

Current assets as of Dec. 31 last were $562,232,507, and sinking and reserve funds $95,073,051, making total of $657,305,558. Current liabilities were $121,358,042, leaving net working capital of $535,947,516, against $586,605,733 at end of 1928.

RENEWAL RATE FOR CALL LOANS TWO PER CENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—Call loans renewed on the New York Stock Exchange today at 2 per cent, the lowest renewal rate since November, 1924.

The rate was steady at that figure, however, and money brokers reported little or no funds available at lower rates in the outside market, where loans were made as low as 1½ per cent during the last two days.

Bankers' acceptance rates continued to decline, however, leading dealers cutting their rates on maturities up to 120 days by ¼ of 1 per cent, making the new rates 2⅜ bid, 2½ asked. These rates also are the lowest since 1924.

The reduction in the Bank of England rate from 4 to 3½ per cent tended to bear out the view generally held in Wall Street that comparatively cheap credit has come to stay for some time. A reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank rate from 3½ to 3 per cent is forecast in some circles.

DIVIDENDS

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. declared the regular quarterly capital distribution of $2, payable May 1 to stock of record April 17.

Pennsylvania Salt Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Kansas City Southern declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1 on the preferred, common payable May 1 to stock of record March 31 and preferred payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co. declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis, against $2 previously. Regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred was declared. Both dividends are payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

New York Trust Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable March 31 to stock of record March 22.

Bucyrus-Erie Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred, 62½ cents on the convertible preferred and 25 cents on the common stocks, all payable July 1 to stock of record May 20.

Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. declared the following regular quarterly dividends, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24: 1¾ per cent on 7 per cent preferred stock; 1½ per cent on 6 per cent preferred stock, and 1.65 per cent on 6.6 per cent preferred stock.

Devonshire Investing Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 50c a share, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

City Stores Co. declares a dividend of 12½ cents on the common compared with quarterly dividends of 25 cents paid previously, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31. The regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on class A was declared, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

The Joint Investors Inc., declares an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

U. S. & Foreign Securities declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 11.

International Power & Paper Co. declares the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 29.

Federated Metals declares an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular dividend of 25 cents, payable April 7 to stock of record March 27.

Eaton Axle & Spring declares the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Providence Gas Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the capitals stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Arbaham & Straus declares the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Central Vermont Public Service Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on the common stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15. On Dec. 31 last the corporation paid its initial common dividend, a special dividend of $3.50 per share, covering two quarterly payments and an "extra."

Twin State Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends as follows: $1.75 per share on prior lien stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15; $1.25 per share on the 5 per cent preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15, and $2 per share on the common stock payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Cities Service Company declared the regular monthly dividends of 2½ cents and ½ of 1 per cent in stock on the common, 50 cents on the preferred and preference "BB" stock, and 5 cents on the preference "B," all payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Directors of Providence Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the capital stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Stahl-Meyer, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 26, and $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

S. W. Straus & Co. of Delaware declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100⅛	100⅛
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	80	70
Alleghany '50 wi	99¾	98⅜
Alleghany 5s '44	103⅜	103
Alleghany 5s '49	104	102¾
Albany PWP 6s	92½	92½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101	101
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	99½	99¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	108	107
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100¾	100¼
Am Ice 5s '53	88⅞	88
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	87	86⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¼	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	165	163¼
Am T & T col 5s '46	104⅞	104⅛
Am T & T '65	104¾	104⅛
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105	104⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108	107
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101⅜	101¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	108	107⅛
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	82¼	81¾
Ann Arbor 4s	85	82
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	94⅞	94¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	93	93
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	93	91⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	95¼
Atch T&SF cv 4½s	140⅞	129½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	101	100½
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	92¾	92¾
Atl & Danv 1st 4s 4'8	65½	65
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	99½	99¼
Atl Coast L LN col 4s '52	91⅞	91⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	80	79
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	94⅜	94⅜
B&O cv 4½s '33	100¼	100
B&O rfg 5s '95	104½	104½
B&O cv 4½s	104¾	104
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	105⅝	105
B&O 5s series D	104½	104½
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	110
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104½	104½
Bell Tel of P a5s '60 C	107½	107½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101½	101
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	89	89
Boston & Me 5s '67	101¼	100½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	40	40
Bow-Bltimore s f g 7s '34	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101	99¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86¾	86¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	87	87
Buff R & P 4½s '57	96	94
Bush Term con 5s '55	99	99
By Products 5½s C	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	103	102½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	96½	96½
Can Uat Ry 4½s '57	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	96⅞	95⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July	103	102⅞
Can North 4½s	99⅞	99⅞
Can North sf 7s '40	112	111
Can Pacific deb 4s	87½	86⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103½	103
Certainteed 5½ rcts '48	58	57
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	72½	72½
Ches Corp 5s '4 rcts	101¼	100¼
Ches & O 4½s A	98½	98½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	101	101
Ches & O 4½s B	99¼	98¾
Chi & Alton Ry 3s '50	65	65
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	94	93¾
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	106⅝	106⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	82½	82
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71	69½
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	105	103½
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	108	108
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	86⅞	86⅞
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	77¾	76
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	96¾	96
Chi & Nw gen 4s sta '87	91⅝	91
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	98	98
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	103	102
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109½	109¼
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100½	100¼
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	92	92
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97½	97¼
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	98	96¾
Chi St L N Mem 4s	90	90
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	99½	98⅝
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	99½	98⅛
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	94	94
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	99¾	99½
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	102⅝	102⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	98¼	98¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90⅜	90⅜
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100	100
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103⅜	103⅜
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98½	98½
Colonial Oil 6s	81¾	81
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	96½	96½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96	95½
Columbus Pow 4½s	95¼	95¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	101½	101½
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99	97
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97	96
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	98	97¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	58	56
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	105¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98	97
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101	101
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	64½	64½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	82	82
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100¼	100¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101⅝	101⅜
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103⅜	103⅜
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94	94
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104⅝	104½
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100½	100½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	101½	101½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96	95⅝
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	98½	98½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	99	98½
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	94½	94½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105	104¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	103	102¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107¼
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	99¼	99
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98½	98
Dold Packing 6s '42	69	69
Dul So Sh & Al 5s	75	75
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	100	99¾
Edith Rock 6s	101½	101
Erie 1st con 4s '96	87¼	87¼
Erie cv 4s A '53	86½	86½
Erie cv 4s B '53	88½	85⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	83¾	83¾
Erie 5s '67	97⅞	97½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	84⅞	84
Fla East Coast 5s '74	55½	54⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103
Gannett 6s '42	89	89
Gen Cable 5½s '47	103	103
Gen Invest 5s	91	90
Gen Pet 5s '40	101½	101½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	102	100¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107½	107
Goodyear 5s '57	95⅞	95
Gould Coupler 6s '40	80	78⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106	105¾
Great Northern 4s '77 E	97⅞	97⅞
Great Northern 4¼s '61	96½	96½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	98½	98½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112½	112
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98⅞	98½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	63½	63½
Hocking Valley con 4s '99	99	99
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	85	85
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72½	72⅜
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	84	82⅞
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100	99
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	101
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101⅜	101⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '46	72½	72½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95¼	94⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	100½	99¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	74½	73
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	74½	73¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	68	65
Inter Rap Trans 5s '32	94	92½
Int Ag col 5s '32 (ext '42)	95	95
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100½	99½
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	96½	96
Int & Gt Nor C	96	96
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	92	92
Int Mer Mar col 5s '41	100	100
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	91⅞	91½
Int Paper 6s '55	92¾	92¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	97½	97½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	80	79½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93	91½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	99¼	97¾
Kan City Fts&Mem 4s '36	96½	96¼
Kan Citl Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79¾	79¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101¾	101¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91½	91¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105⅜	105⅜
Kendall 5½s war	92½	91½
King Co El 4s	81	79½
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	80	79½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103⅛	103⅛
Lake Shore & MS 2½s '97	81	81
Lake Shore & Ms deb 4s '31	99¾	99¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	85	84½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	91⅜	90
Lehigh Cal von 4½s 2003	99¾	99¾
Lehigh Val 5s '2003	109¾	109¾
Lehigh Val Ry 4½s '40	99¾	99¾
Lehigh C N 4½s	97	96½
Lowe's Inc 6s '41	120½	120
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100½	100
L&N uni 4s '40	97	96⅞
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	99¾	99½
L&N 4s reg	95½	95½
L&N col 5s '31	100¾	100¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	107	107
L&N S mon col 4s '52	92½	92⅜
Kansas Gas 1st 7½s '42	75¼	75¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59⅝	59⅜
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	50	50
McCrory 5½s '41	99½	99½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	103⅝	103½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	101
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	14½	14½
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	91¼	91
Min St P & SSM 5s grd	98¾	98¼
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	87	85½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101¼	100⅞
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	88⅝	88⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	107	107
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	103⅜	103¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	81½	79⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	102	101
Mo Pac 5s G '78	101½	101
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	102¼	101½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	112¾	111¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	98	96
Mohawk & M 4s	89	89
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102¾	102⅝
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	96	96
Morris & Co 1st/4½s '39	83	82½
Morris & Essex 4½s	99½	99
Morris & Essex '55	106¾	106¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	56	56
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	100¼	99½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	100½	99⅝
N E T & T 5s '52	105½	105½
N O N East 4½s	95	95
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92	91½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92	91½
N O T & M 5s C	98¾	98¾
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	87¼	98
N O T & M 5s B '54	97¾	97¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	103½	103½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	82⅝	82½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅜	107⅛
NY Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	96¾	96¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	98	98
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	107½	107
NY Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107⅝	107⅜
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅞	101⅞
NY Chi & St L 6s '32	102½	102½
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	103½	103½
NY Dock 4s '51	82⅜	82¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97	97
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	98	98
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	79	79
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	79¼	79¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	95¾	95¼
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s' 48	134	133
NY & N Jersey 5s '31	100½	100½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	50	49¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	61½	59½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	110¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107¼	107
Niag Lock & O P 6s '58	102	102
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	77	74
Norf & W con 4s '96	94¼	94
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s ct	98½	97⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	69	68⅜
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	92	91⅜
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	114½	114¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112	112
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106	106
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	93	93
Otis Steel 6s '41	102	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102⅝	102⅜
Pan-Am Pet&T 6s '34	104½	104½
Pan-Am Pet&T 7s '30	104¾	104¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	103¼	102⅞
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	90	89⅝
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	81¼	81
Penn RR con 4s '48	96½	95½
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101½	101
Penn RR con 4½s '60	101⅛	101⅛
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101⅛	101⅛
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100⅜	100⅜
Penn R R 5s '64	104¾	104¾
Penn R R gen 5s '68	108⅛	108⅛
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109½	109½
Penn RR col 7s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Pere Marq 4s '56	92¼	92¼
Pere Marq 4½s wi	99⅜	99
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95⅛	95
Phil Co 5s '67	100¾	100½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99¾	99⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	87	86⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	99⅞	99⅞
Philippine Ry 4s '37	32	30¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	109	109
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	109	109
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100	99¾
Pitts & W Va 4½s	94¾	94¾
Port Ry Lt&P 6s '47	100½	100½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	96¼	96¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	91	90⅜
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	100	99½
Pub Svc E & G '70	99⅛	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99½	99¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	97	97
Read rfg 4½s '97	100¾	100½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	93	93
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	101	100
Revere Brass 6s	103½	103½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	93⅞	93⅞
Richfield Oil 6s	98¼	97¾
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107¾	107¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99½	99¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	92½	92¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	95¾	94½
St L & S F 5s B '50	104	104
St L S W 4s '89	89½	89½
St L S W 2d 4s '89	81½	81½
St L S W con 4s '32	99⅝	99
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100	100
St L S W 5s T	99	99
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97½	97½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106½	105½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94¼	93⅜
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	75½	75
Seabd A L con 6s '45	78	77¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	68½	66½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	99½	99½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¾	96
Shell Union 5s '47	97½	97
Shubert Theater 6s '42	64	60
Shell Un 5s ct ww	102½	101
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100½	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102¼	102
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103¼	103¼
SSinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100½	99½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	95½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103¼	103¼
So Pacific col rfg '49	91⅞	91⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94	94
So Pac 4½s '68	99	98½
Solvay 5s	96½	96½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	101	100¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	93	92
So Ry gen 5s '94	110¼	110¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	120	119
So Ry gen 6½s '56	126½	125½
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105	104⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¼	97
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	88	88
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106¾
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	91⅜	91⅜
Tenn Cen 6s	99	99
Tex Corp 5s '44	105¾	105⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	103½	103⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '50	53	53
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32½	32¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	101½	101½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Union El I & P rfg 5s '23	100⅞	100⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99⅞	99⅞
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	108¾	108¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	96⅜	96¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	91	90½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99⅝	99
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	110	110
US Rubber 5s '47	87¼	87
U S Rubber 7s '30	100½	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96½	95⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	100½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	92½	92
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	8⅝	8⅝
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	60	60
Va Ry 5s '62	107	107
Va & S'west con 5s '58	92½	92½
Wabash 4½s '78	95¾	95
Wabash 5s B '76	102¼	102
Walworth 6½s '35	108¾	108¾
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105¾	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	111	110¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103½	103½
West Shore 4s 2261	90½	90½
Western Electric 5s '44	103½	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	84	81
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100½	100¼
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	91¾	91½
Western Pn re e 4½s '50	97½	97½
Western Un Col 5s '33	104½	103¾
Wheel L Erie con 4s '49	89¾	89¾
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	92¼	92
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	103¾	103⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '40	75	75
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	39	38
Wickwire Spen 7s 'cv '35	40	39
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	35½	35½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅞	100⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Mar20	Mar19
3½s '47	100.12	100.15	100.10	100.15	100.11
1st 4¼s '47	101.15	101.23	101.14	101.16	101.12
1st 4¼s rg	101.10	101.10	101.10	101.10	101.11
4th 4¼s '38	102.	102.10	102.1	102.10	101.31
US 3⅜s '47	101.21	101.21	101.21	101.21	101.10
US 3⅜s '56	106.17	106.17	106.17	106.17	106.10
US 4s '54	109.4	109.4	109.2	109.2	109.00
US 4¼s '52	113.7	113.14	113.7	113.14	113.12

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	88⅜	87¾
Adriatic El 7s '52	100	100
Akershus 5s '63	94⅜	94¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	97½	97½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	87½	85
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	85	84¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	86½	86½
Antioquia 7s B '45	88	87½
Antioquia 7s C '45	87	86½
Antioquia 7s D '45	88	87
Antioquia 7s	86	83
Antwerp 5s '58	95½	95¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	88	88
Argentine 5½s '62	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	9
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅝	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	98⅝
Australia 4½s '57	84⅜	83
Australia 5s '57	90½	90
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	107	106⅝
Austria Steyldv Stydv 6½s ct	99⅜	98⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	97¼	97¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	94¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅛	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108½	108½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¾	112
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103½	108
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	115⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	110¼
Bergen (City) 6s '49	99⅜	99⅜
Berlin 6s '58	92	92
Berlin 6½s '50	98	97⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	97	96¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	94¾	94¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	94¾	94
Bogota (City) 8s '45	99	99
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	84	83½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99¼	98¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	91½	91
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	85½	84⅜
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	85	84½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	106¾	105⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	102	101½
Brisbane 5s '57

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Hammer and Tongs

By A. W. PEACH

WALT TENNY stretched himself comfortably on the sofa and prepared to read his mail.

"How'd the practice go?" Bert Miles, his roommate at the Felton School, asked. "Are you going to win from Hinton?"

Walt looked a bit serious. "Well, as the coach says, not all the fun is in winning, but we want the league cup if it can be won. I'm feeling fine, and I shall certainly do all I can to land the cup in our trophy room."

Bert smiled at his "roomie." "You deserve to win, old man; you've certainly played the game by training hard enough."

Walt groaned. "Don't I know it," he said. Then he paused at the letter he was about to read. "Of all things, Bert! My old chum back home is coming with the Hinton Academy team, and he says here that at last he is going to get a chance."

"Funny if you and he should play against each other. If he does, he won't have much show with you playing as you are this year," Bert said with a touch of pride in his voice. "Well, I must hustle over to the headmaster's office. So long."

The real meaning of Bert's words did not dawn on Walt until his roommate had gone; then he thought of what might happen if he were to play against his old friend, Len Stewart.

Len's Letter

Walt turned to the letter. "It's my great chance, Walt," the letter ran. "I have been playing sub right along, but Coach Wells is always square, and so he's listed me for the game. Oh, I hope I make good! If I don't, it's back to the bench again, and I sometimes wonder if my courage will hold on if I fail. Of course, I shall stick it out, but I am hoping things will break right. It will seem mighty good to see you again. Your old pal, Len."

"Now, suppose I play against him, and things don't go right for him," Walt thought to himself. "I must play the best I can for the sake of the school—yet he's one of the best friends I ever had."

Walt's thoughts went back to happy times with Len in the little town where they had lived before their ways parted, each going to the school their parents thought would be best for them.

The more Walt thought about the possible difficulties that might arise, the more he was worried, until the pleasing thought came: "Perhaps he won't play against me, and if he does, perhaps I won't play too good a game." Yet a moment afterward the thought no longer satisfied him, and he gave up thinking about it and turned to his school work for the next day.

The next afternoon, Friday, the day before the big game, the basketball team put in two hours of steady practice. Walt, at his position of right forward, felt in fine fettle, and his playing cheered his team. As they were leaving the floor, Dell, the center, clapped him on the shoulder, and said smiling, "Walt, old scout, it does seem good to see you up there. I'll get that ball to you tomorrow night or—bust!"

Walt laughed at his teammate's enthusiasm. "I'll do all I can, Dell, but I won't be of any use without you fellows, remember, and don't forget we are up against an undefeated team."

Coach Browne spoke to him next, calling him into his office.

"The Hinton coach has sent me his lineup for the game for the scorecards, and I see that he is using the guard he did against us last year at left guard—"

"What's his name, Coach?" Walt asked suddenly.

"Root," the coach answered, looking at the list, "and you ought to be able to handle him. The ball will be fed to you, remember. I'm counting on you, lad."

Walt was in high spirits as he went to the "dorm." After all, he would not have to play against his old chum—unless there was a change, and there would be little chance of that.

He was in his room, the next afternoon, when after a sharp knock, the door was opened, and in burst a short chap whose lean face was smiling.

"H'lo—Walt!"

"Len—old chap!" Walt yelled, jumping up.

They talked hard and long until the dinner bell rang. Len hurried out to join his squad, and not till then did Walt think of asking him about the position he was to play.

"Oh, it's all right, anyway," Walt told himself as he hustled down the corridor. "I am making a mountain out of a molehill."

Cheers and Waving Banners

An hour and a half later he rushed with his team from the dressing-room door out onto the floor into a swirl of cheers and waving banners. His team swung into its practice work and for a few minutes he was busy. When the foul-shooting practice started he looked up the floor at the Hinton team and saw Len's happy face smiling down at him. Walt waved a hand at him.

The whistle blew and the teams trotted into position. Walt slipped down to his corner and stopped—staring. Len stood there.

"Len, you belong over in the other guard, don't you?" Walt asked, as he held out his hand.

"An error was made in the typed list sent to your coach, Walt. This is my berth," Len said hesitatingly.

The sound of the whistle and the game was on.

Walt circled back, with Len following, then crossed in front of the basket as his own team's forward came across into Walt's first position. Dell shot the ball to Walt and he ringed it. A crash of cheers banged through the hall.

"Fooled me that time, Walt," Len said frankly.

It was a fast, furious game. Hinton had a neat play in which a guard suddenly appeared under the Felton basket, seeming to come from nowhere; he was a good shot, and he kept the score even as the minutes went. Then as suddenly, Dell figured out a way to stop him, and Walt playing at top-speed ringed two baskets and passed once to Dell who ringed another.

The quarter ended with Felton six points ahead.

Len's face was a bit pale as he came into position for the second quarter, and suddenly Walt remembered that his old friend was on trial, that the game meant more than a mere game to him. Walt hesitated just enough, as he thought, to miss the signal, and Len blocked him neatly, taking the ball away from him.

"I don't want him to lose this chance," thought Walt, "and I can give it him."

He acted on the thought, easing up in his playing. Len blocked him again, passed the ball down the floor, and a Hinton forward made a basket.

Then as suddenly it dawned upon Walt that by trying to help his old chum, he was actually being untrue to his school. The thought upset him; the swift play circled around him, and another basket went into the Hinton ring. Walt caught in a swift glance the strained look of Coach Browne from the Felton bench.

"I must play for the school!" he told himself, but the idea that had upset him was still busy, throwing him out of stride, worrying him, and two more baskets were ringed by the aggressive Hinton team.

Then came the sound of the timer's gun, ending the first half—a most welcome sound to Walt.

Coach Browne

In the dressing room, after Coach Browne had talked quietly and encouragingly to the team, he came to Walt.

"Lad, you seemed to get going wrong out there, but I have full confidence still in you. Go to it, do your best," he said with a friendly slap on the shoulder.

Walt started to tell him what was wrong, then kept silent as the coach turned away.

Once more on the floor for the second half, Len came up to him and said quickly, his face white, "Walt, you think if I show up poorly, I lose my chance on the team. You've been easing up for me. If you keep on, I'll do the same; and we'll both be unfair to our schools. Let's go to it—hammer and tongs!"

"Len, old chap, you're right—hammer and tongs!" Walt said. "You're right!"

And "hammer and tongs" it was. His mind free of his worrying thought Walt swung into the game with his old fire. Len, evidently no longer bothered, played harder than ever. It was nip and tuck the first quarter, but in the second Walt's longer experience told. He slipped away from Len, pivoted swiftly and cleverly, and his long, weary hours of practice shooting baskets counted. He pulled his team steadily ahead; and at the final gun Felton had won the game and the cup.

Walt turned to Len. "Old fellow, I'm downright sorry. I wish you had outplayed me."

Len slipped his arm through Walt's. "I couldn't hold you, so I lose my job, but I lost in the right way."

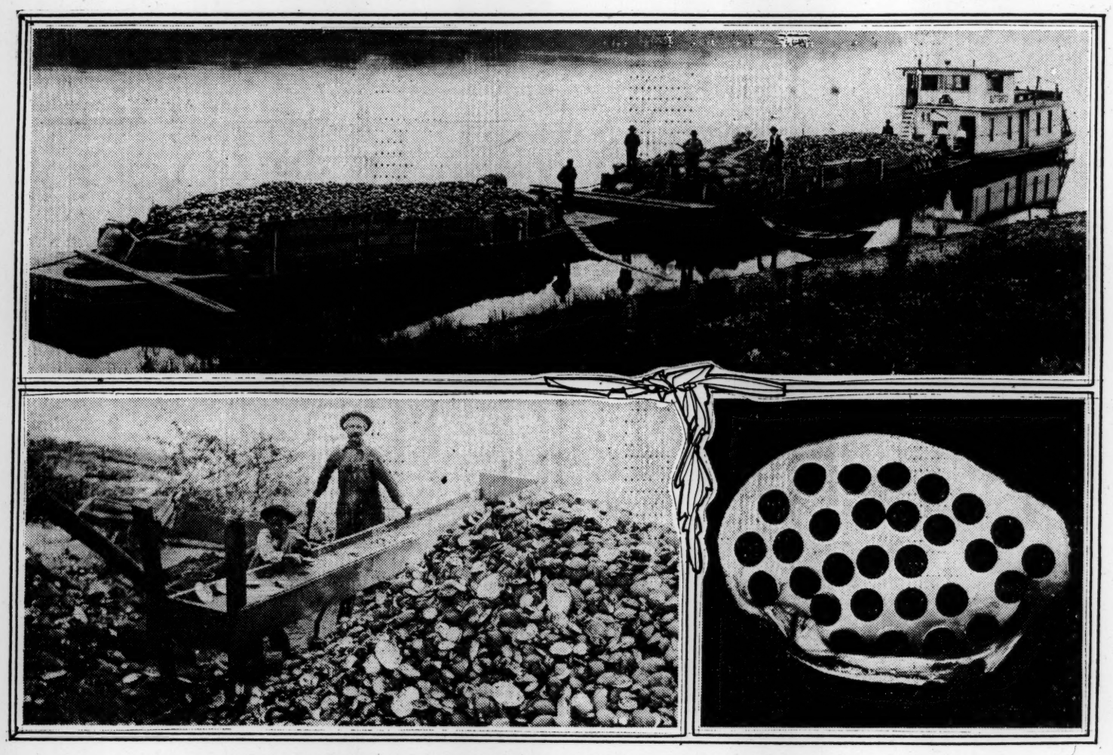
Walt was dressing when the Hinton coach came into the room to congratulate the Felton team. He paused before Walt.

"My boy, you certainly know how to play forward," he said, smiling.

Walt was thinking of something else besides what he had done. "Does Stewart lose his chance on the team because he couldn't hold me?" he asked anxiously.

The coach grinned. "I should say not! He did a mighty good job holding you down the way he did, particularly the last half when you were going like a house afire. He earned a regular berth and he has it."

Walt's yell of joy startled the coach, but Walt paid no attention and began to dress at full speed. He would find Len and stage a celebration with his old chum.



Upper—Power Boat With Barges of Mussel Shells. Lower Left—Shells on the River Bank and Sorting Table.
Lower Right—Shells From Which Blanks Have Been Cut for Buttons.

Buttons from Fresh Water Clams

BEHOLD, Muscatine, Iowa, the pearl button capital of the world. Surprising as it may seem, this western prairie city of less than 20,000 inhabitants turns out more pearl buttons, button blanks and pearl novelties than any other place in the world. Also this city has the largest factory in the country for the manufacture of button-making machinery. Think of an annual production of 17,590,000 gross of pearl buttons! If these buttons were made up into a necklace so arranged that the buttons would just touch each other edge to edge, a necklace made from one year's output from the factories of Muscatine would reach around the world.

From infancy we have all seen and admired buttons. Who has not played in childhood with a long string of bright buttons? Every civilized man, woman and child wears buttons. Big buttons that do not button, small buttons that do not stay buttoned; buttons down the front, buttons up the back; wood buttons, pearl buttons, steel buttons, glass buttons, fiber buttons, molded buttons, brass buttons. Yet who of us has even a vague idea of how buttons are made?

Of course, different kinds of buttons are made by different methods, but there are none more interesting than the process of making pearl buttons.

The output of pearl buttons from Iowa constitutes about three-fourths of the pearl button production of the United States. The reason why this particular locality should have become the center of the pearl button industry is easy enough to discover. Iowa pearl buttons are made from the shells of fresh water clams, or mussels, which are found in great abundance in the Mississippi River near Muscatine. Also, the man who developed this industry was a resident of Muscatine.

A Visit to a Muscatine Factory

A visitor to Muscatine will find himself well repaid by a visit to one of the large button factories, and visitors are always welcome. The factory we were invited to visit was housed in a large, well-constructed building, surrounded by shrubs and flowers and with ivy-covered walls. In the rear of the yard was a great pile of shells 20 feet high and 100 feet long or more, from which buttons had already been cut. These perforated shells are waste material, so far as the button industry is concerned, but are sold for various uses.

On entering the building we found ourselves in a busy modern factory. The manager met us and took great pains to show us through and point out and explain every detail of manufacture from the raw shell to the finished button sewed on the fancy card. The inspection tour began at the rear of the factory and followed the various processes through in logical sequence.

All the shells are sorted by hand before they come into the factory. They are graded according to species and quality, and then each assortment is put through a classifier which classifies them as to size. After this classification the shells are put into large tanks or vats of water and left to soak for a week or more to soften the shell and make it easier to cut.

The real manufacturing process begins in the cutting room, where the blanks are made. This room is equipped with six rows of cutting machines. The blank is cut from the shell with a small tubular saw made by cutting teeth on the edge of a piece of steel tubing.

In the classifying room were rows of machines called classifiers. The blanks are conveyed into a hopper and from it fed into the machine. The classifiers consist of sets of revolving rolls set at different distances apart. The blanks descend on edge and roll between these rolls and are classified as to thickness into six or seven classes, depending on which set of rolls they fall between. The blanks are then put into revolving barrels or tumblers with water and pumice stone and tumbled over and over until they are thoroughly cleaned.

Finishing Machines

The finishing machines, located in another room, are entirely automatic and do what they are set to do. One of the larger machines was rounding the edges of the buttons, carving out the center to make the face and drilling four holes. There are attachments that may be put on the same machine for making many different patterns. The finishing machines are operated by girls who seemed wonderfully adept at their work. One of these machines turns out a button each second, or 30,000 buttons a day.

After the buttons come from the automatics they are again put into tumblers with water and pumice stone and thoroughly cleaned, and of course get a preliminary polish. After this they are ready for the final polish, which is also done by tumbling. Then they go to the sorting room.

Although there is no machinery in the sorting room, the process of sorting and classifying is most interesting. This work is done mostly by girls, who have proved to be much more expert than men at this job. These girls sit at long tables facing the windows where they have good light. Two of the girls who sat at one of the tables were pointed out as being specially adept at classifying, and were said to be the highest paid girls in the factory. Each button must be picked up and examined individually and assigned to one of 12 grades.

In one of the piles are those with natural shell stains, in another those which had been slightly chipped in manufacture. The buttons were further classified according to color and luster and iridescence. So expert are these girls, however, that they can sort at the rate of 40 buttons a minute or 20,000 buttons a day. While to a casual observer they seem to scarcely look at each button, they in fact do their work with the greatest precision.

Founder of the Industry

As was said, the reason for Iowa being the great pearl button state is because of the great beds of mussel shells in the bottom of the Mississippi River in that vicinity. To Mr. J. F. Boepple of Muscatine belongs the credit for having started this industry. Boepple was a native of Germany where he had been engaged in making buttons. When he found mussel shells in such abundance along the river he became convinced that good marketable buttons could be made from these shells. So he rigged up a saw and started in.

After a number of discouraging attempts he finally succeeded in perfecting a practical process. From this small beginning in 1890 there grew up in the next 10 years a mammoth industry with 40 factories in Muscatine alone.

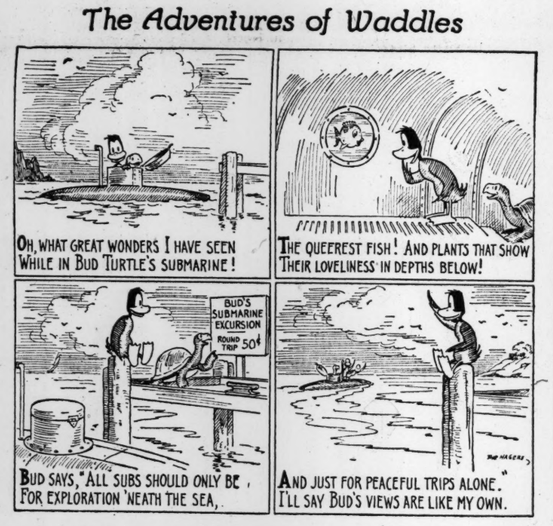
The shells are fished from the bottom of the river and brought into Muscatine in fleets of barges carrying 100 tons or more of shells each. Shell fishing is very interesting. As a rule the shells are gathered by fishermen who operate their own business and who sell the raw product to the button manufacturers. Shells suitable for buttons are called "niggerheads."

There are a number of methods of fishing for shells, the most common being with hook and line. But the hooks are very different from ordinary fish hooks and no bait is used. The hooks are made of heavy wire bent at right angles. An iron bar, six or eight feet long, with 30 or 40 hooks attached at regular intervals in strings of two or three hooks, constitutes the fishing outfit. This is dragged at the end of a rope along the bottom of the river downstream. The mussels lie in the mud on the bottom of the river with the two halves of the shell separated to admit the flowing water laden with oxygen and food. As soon as some object comes between the open shells they close, and even if a foreign object is thus caught, the mussel hangs on for some time.

After dragging the hooks downstream behind the barge for 100 yards or so, the fisherman lifts his hooks, takes off the mussel and throws them into the barge and repeats the process. One man can gather 800 to 1000 pounds of niggerheads in a day. An average daily catch would probably be 500 pounds.

J. N. H.

The Adventures of Waddles


OH, WHAT GREAT WONDERS I HAVE SEEN WHILE IN BUD TURTLE'S SUBMARINE!
THE QUEEREST FISH! AND PLANTS THAT SHOW THEIR LOVELINESS IN DEPTHS BELOW!
BUD'S SUBMARINE EXCURSION ROUND TRIP 50¢
BUD SAYS, "ALL SUBS SHOULD ONLY BE FOR EXPLORATION 'NEATH THE SEA."
AND JUST FOR PEACEFUL TRIPS ALONE. I'LL SAY BUD'S VIEWS ARE LIKE MY OWN.

Current Events

The New Planet

THE world of astronomy was last week thrown into a state of excitement by the discovery of a new planet beyond Neptune, the ninth major planet of our solar system. This means that we must add a new name to our list of Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, but it is not yet known what that name is to be.

The discovery was made from the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. It was not simply an accidental discovery, for systematic search was begun some years ago for a planet beyond Neptune, which the late Percival Lowell, brother of President Lowell of Harvard, believed to exist. The name Lowell was under the circumstances a natural one for the new planet, but it has been overruled by Dr. Lowell's family, who believe that he would have preferred a classical or semi-classical name. Numerous other suggestions have been made, but the final choice rests with the astronomers of Lowell Observatory.

Prof. John Q. Stewart of the astronomy department at Princeton University believes that the temperature on this new planet is probably more than 350 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

"Since the new planet is about 45 times as far from the sun as the earth," Professor Stewart said, "it is receiving 2000 times less heat. An elementary calculation shows that its temperature on the sun-lit side does not exceed 60 degrees absolute temperature, or minus 350 degrees Fahrenheit. At this exceedingly low temperature nitrogen would be frozen, while oxygen freezes at a temperature a few degrees lower, or 55 degrees absolute.

"Neptune, on the other hand, is probably heated by the sun to a temperature of 70 degrees absolute and Uranus to nearly 90 degrees absolute and Saturn and Jupiter are still warmer. These four planets all have thick atmospheres.

"Astronomers are waiting with interest observations regarding the presence or absence of atmosphere on the new planet. Possibly atmosphere cannot exist there because the constituent gases would be frozen. However, helium, hydrogen and neon might exist in gaseous form."

This Year's Northern Games at Stockholm

The northern games, which take place in Stockholm every four years, were held there this year during the week of Feb. 8-16. This event was considered the most brilliant one in northern Europe this winter, with its setting of glistening snows. It included sportsmen of national and international reputation and brought spectators from different parts of Europe as well as America. Formerly it included mainly the four countries of the north: Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland. Applications for places this year were also recorded from Scotland, England, Holland, Germany, and Canada.

There was a picturesque introduction to the games each morning in the form of heralds, dressed in sixteenth century costumes, riding on horseback through the streets of Stockholm, sounding trumpet and drum on public squares to announce the special event of the day and its hour and place.

The actual program of the northern games included a skiing, a cross-country race over a marked course of 30 kilometers for men and 10 kilometers for women; hill-running with jumping and the historic relay team race over vast distances and the ancient Swedish messenger race, covering a distance of 150 to 200 kilometers.

The best known of these races is the "Gustav Wasa" race commemorating the flight which Gustav Wasa made for his life over the Norwegian border. Skating, equestrian sports, curling, ice yachting and ice-sailing on skates, races on skis drawn by horses, are some of the other notable events.

The Mail Bag

Glasgow, Scotland

Dear Editor:

It was only yesterday that I saw my first Christian Science Monitor, and no sooner did I read it than I resolved straight away to write to you, as I am very eager to have a foreign correspondent.

I am 12 years of age and I should like girls from 12 to 14 years to write to me. Of course, English is the only language I can write well but if any girl who prefers French would write to me in that language I think I should be able to reply in the same language.

I hope you will publish my letter, as I am exceedingly anxious to have correspondents. I will reply to any letters I receive as promptly as I can. I will also promise to keep up the correspondence as long as my correspondents do, and I hope that will be for many years.

Now I will close my letter with all good wishes for your splendid paper. Long may it continue to bring the boys and girls of every nation in the world together. I am eagerly awaiting a reply. Mary G.

Berlin, Germany

Dear Editor:

First of all I wish to express my gratitude for the daily metaphysical article in the Monitor. I further beg to give the author of Waddles my best greeting and heartfelt thanks. I am sorry not to know him personally. Now I come to the main point of my letter. This summer I intend to spend three months or so in London and I therefore should like to become acquainted with young fellows of about 20 to 30 years living in England, like me, earnest Christian Scientists, and fond of water sports and outings. I should be very glad to have someone correspond with me.

Dear Editor, arrange everything, and therefore thank you most heartily. Edwin S.

[Here is an opportunity for our English Mail Bag friends.—Ed.]

Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

You wanted my name and address, so I put it at the top of the paper. This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. In my first letter I asked for postal cards, but I never received any. I am interested in history, so I've started a history scrapbook. In my book I've marked all the countries in the world and under them put their most important cities. I want scenes and clippings of all the cities, that is why I asked for postal cards. The "One Minute Biographies" help my book along wonderfully.

I'll gladly answer all letters that I receive. I love drawing, all sports and music. Sadie Mae V.

Kibworth, Leicester, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag and I am very pleased to have the privilege of telling you how I enjoy reading the Children's Page and all the Monitor. I find it a great help to me. I always turn to the Mail Bag first. I should enjoy having any correspondents from France, as it would help me to learn the language better.

I attend Sunday School in Leicester. Leicester is noted for its boots and shoes, and also for its hosiery. It is a large city and has just lately been given the privilege of having a Lord Mayor. Before, it had just a Mayor.

My school is the Wyggeston Grammar School. It is the largest school, I think, in Leicester. It has nearly 1000 boys. There is a girls' school connected with it, but the school is a long distance from us. I am nearly 14 years old. Charles S.

The following would like to receive letters: Betty T. (12), Chicago, Ill.

Helen R. (13), Ridgewood, N. J.—Interested in music and stamps.

Katherine L. (13), West Newton, Mass.

Billie W. (14), St. Joseph, Mo.—From foreign countries. (Billie is a girl.)

Irene G. (14), Sanderstead, Surrey, Eng.

Jeanette G. (15), Los Angeles, Calif.

Elizabeth A. (15), Amsterdam, N. Y. (Please send in your full name and address, Elizabeth.)

Joyce S. (15), London, Eng.

June P. (16), Arlington Heights, Ill.

Ida A. (17), Santa Monica, Calif.

Alice P. (18), Salisbury, N. C.—Studying French and Spanish.

Louie A. (18), Norden, Lancs., Eng.

Olive W. (20), Mansfield, La.

Dorothy C., Burlingame, Calif.

Myrtle C., Tacoma, Wash.—Especially from Sweden or Spain.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

CAMP CHA-TON-KA
MICHIGAMME, MICHIGAN
Owned and personally directed by Mrs. Wright Smith, 1600 Arlington Road, Independence, Mo., and Mrs. Barbara W. Root, 700 W. 47th St., Kansas City, Mo. Enrollment limited to girls 9 to 18. Price $500 for 8 weeks. All water and land sports, crafts, and horseback riding. For information and booklet address Mrs. Smith. Ninth Season.

WINNECOWAISA
CAPE COD camp for girls, Orleans, Mass. Junior and Senior groups. Complete equipment. Progressive program. Horseback riding included in fee. Sailing, motor boating, deep-sea fishing, archery, trips. Sketching, arts and crafts. Booklet.
Mrs. Bessie J. H. Rand
19 Hemenway Rd., Salem, Mass.

EAGLE'S NEST
CAMP for GIRLS BREVARD, N. C.
In the Heart of the Blue Ridge
An excellent camp for 50 girls from 4 to 16 years. Land and water sports suited to each age. Other delightful activities. Northern and southern following. 9th summer. Booklet upon request. MISS CAROL OPPENHEIMER
620 East 40th Street, Savannah, Ga.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

ADVENTURE ISLAND
ON GREEN BAY NEAR FISH CREEK WISCONSIN
A BOYS' WORLD
WRITE FOR BOOKLET
CHARLES A. KINNEY WINNETKA, ILL.

CAMP SKYLARK
The Junior Camp of Horsemanship
FOR BOYS 6 TO 16
Complete equipment. Ideal living conditions. Experienced counselors. 70 miles from Boston, secluded yet accessible. All Land and Water Sports.
Every Boy Rides Every Day
Write for catalog or telephone Billerica 25-2
ALEXANDER H. MITCHELL, Director of Mitchell School, Billerica, Mass.

THE PRINCIPIA announces the third season of Camp Principia in the mountains of New Mexico, with separate sessions for girls and boys. There will be the eventful pack trips back into the mountains as before, and in addition, extensive tours of Indian pueblos, national parks and other scenic regions.
Address the Registrar for full information and booklet.
Junior College
Upper School
Lower School
Summer Camp
The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

CAMPS FOR BOYS

MoN-o-MoY
The Sea Camps for Boys
EAST BREWSTER, MASS., CAPE COD
Superb bathing, sailing, canoeing, deep sea fishing, land sports. Horseback riding. Cabins. Tutoring. Camp Mother. Senior, Intermediate, Upper Junior—Junior Camps. Booklet. Harriman M. Dodd, Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.; R. J. Delehanty, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Camps Open for Inspection

Leelanau for Boys
"A Character Building Camp"
Tenth Season, July 6-Aug. 29
All land and water sports, horseback riding, boat building, aircraft, nature study. Tutoring optional. Booklet.
William Beals, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

Mowglis
School of the Open
Twenty-Eighth Year
Named by permission of Rudyard Kipling.
The aims: Happiness by individual success; fair play; co-operation thru group adjustments of each boy. The CUBS, 8 and 9 years; The PACK, 10 to 14 years. Enrollment limited to Protestant children. 1931 waiting list now open.
Address: MOWGLIS
EAST HEBRON, N. H.
Placed in The Christian Science Monitor in appreciation for its standards.

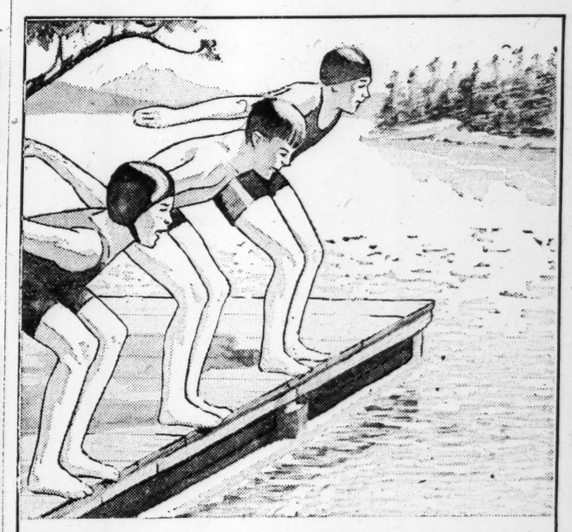
An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO. A. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

T-LEDGE
"THE SEASHORE CAMP FOR GIRLS"
ORR'S ISLAND, MAINE
On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. All camp activities. Daily Horse Back Riding included in a reasonable tuition. Booklet. Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box M, ORR'S ISLAND, MAINE

Kohahna for Girls
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and water sports, Riding, Nature Study, Crafts, Dramatics, Dancing, Tutoring, if desired. Booklet
Mrs. Maude Beals Turner
1215 Blackstone Avenue
ST. LOUIS, MO.
A happears only in The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
FOR GIRLS OF ALL AGES
Three groups. Experienced kindergarten teachers for juniors. Intermediates ten to fifteen. Senior group includes college students.
All land and water sports, aqua-planing, archery, horseback riding. Twenty plays produced each season. Camp staff is complete.
SIXTEENTH SEASON
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor
For illustrated booklet write
MRS. W. K. HORTON, HO-HO-KUS, N. J.
Telephone Ridgewood 354



Plenty of Fun
and something more important

A reader in a mid-western city enrolled her boy two years ago in a camp which is advertised in the Monitor. We quote in part from her lettter telling of the benefits which the boy received:

"Our boy has gained self-reliance which has resulted in all around development. We are so grateful for the ideas which are manifested at camp. . . . When we see the progress our boy has made in —— camp, we again rejoice in the opportunity to have a paper which maintains the high standard in advertising that The Christian Science Monitor does."

As indicated by this letter, Summer Camps of the right type afford more than the opportunity to play; they aid in character development. In the democracy of camp life, self-reliance and self-expression unfold naturally.

Why not send your boy or girl to a Monitor-advertised camp? Write to several of them for catalogs; then make your choice. Camp advertisements are published each Monday and Thursday.

The Christian Science Monitor
A Daily Newspaper for the Home

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; sample chain furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "Y" COMPANY, 56 Lake St., North Windham, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED—Over 30 years of age, to sell genuine Webster's Dictionary on easy payments to selected persons in offices and homes; new 1930 Atlas of the World included without extra charge; unique combination of high merit. Address G & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPETENT YOUNG EXECUTIVE—College training; 10 years' experience with large automobile distributor and factory; thorough production, service director, claims, correspondent and technique for handling men; any location; highest references. Box C-7, 1499 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ACCOUNTANTS

WANTED—New accounts to open or old accounts to keep for you. Whether your business is large or small, I give it expert attention.

EDWARD S. WELLS

8810 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, N. Y.
110 West 42nd Street, New York City.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

OR SALE—Six months' lease and furniture ...utiful 4-room apartment; bargain; will con...nting. CHASE, 290 Riverside Drive, New ...ty. Tel. Clarkson 7448.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YO... CITY, 27 West 96th St. (Central Park West adjacent Christian Science church; leaving fo... urope, will rent my beautiful furnished 6-... 3-bath apartment; new building; southern ...osure; electric refrigeration, baby grand p... radio, at very reasonable price to desirabl... nily until fall. D. S. MAIMIN, telephone ... side 2562.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 254 West 72nd St.—Attractive ... kitchenette and bath apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Endicott 2274. Transfield.

NEW YORK CITY—Five large, light, airy room... elevator house near Central Park West; fur... ed or unfurnished. Phone Raymond 3697.

T... RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 111-04 106th St.—... family house, 6 rooms, sun porch, separate ... ce, garage, $50. Hollis 0263.

ART WORK

LADIES' HANDBAGS
Exclusive handbags to match your Spring outfits.
MARY STEELE, 646 West 125th St., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD, new De Luxe model for hire; hour, day, week, month; reasonable rates on request. MALCOLM McNEIL, Beacon 4309 (Boston).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THERE is a nice home for a child needing individual care in Boston; references. B-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY P. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Capable (white) cooks, housework, chambermaids, couples; references investigated. BELLA BREGER. Licensee. Telephones Harlem 6264—2469.

Schwab's Home May Be Made Into Flats

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The $3,000,000 Riverside Drive Chateau, which has been Charles M. Schwab's home for nearly 25 years and is one of the most imposing private mansions in New York City, may be supplanted by a towering apartment house of highly individual design if negotiations now pending for the lease of the property are concluded.

Franklin Pettit, a real estate dealer, has just announced that he is negotiating for the property, but declared that no transaction has been closed. In informed quarters it was reported that Mr. Pettit had offered Mr. Schwab $300,000 a year for a lease term of 100 years. This report, however, and one to the effect that the property would be developed with a 30-story apartment house were not confirmed.

Previous reports to the effect that negotiations for the sale of the property were on have been denied by Mr. Schwab. This time, however, inquiries at his offices were referred to his attorney, Willard A. Mitchell, who said that neither a lease nor a sale had been concluded.

SHIPBUILDING URGED TO INCREASE WORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A shipbuilding campaign to increase employment has just been urged here by H. G. Smith, president of the National Council of American Shipbuilders. Recalling that the foreign trade of the United States constitutes about 30 per cent of the trade of the world, he declared that about 50 per cent of the American trade should be carried in American vessels.

He predicted that the United States will soon be building 50 new ships each year with an average tonnage of 7500, keyed to a 20-year replacement program. The construction of one vessel costing $3,750,000 will give employment to 2000 workmen for one year, considering the material that must be purchased from all parts of the United States for use in the ship, he said.

NEW REFRIGERATION SUCCEEDS ON PEARS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Maintaining a uniform temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit for a transcontinental trip from Yakima, Wash., to Jersey City, a distance of 3000 miles, a carload of pears was unloaded here recently with the pears in excellent condition.

The shipment was made in connection with experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Safety Automatic Iceless Refrigerator and Heater Car, with a view to testing the possibilities of this form of refrigeration of perishable fruits from western or other points of origin to eastern markets. The test was favorably reported by observers.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUYER

To AMERICAN COLLECTORS
of English treasures.
Lady with exceptional opportunities undertakes commissions.
CHINA, PICTURES, BOOKS, BRONZES, &c.
Excellent references.
Mrs. Bodenham West, 39 Greenhill Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, England

DOGS FOR SALE

PEDIGREE Pekinese puppies, two males, for sale; show specimens; also grown dog. G. HILLAS, 749 A Broadway, cor. Elm St., South Boston, Mass.

FURNISHED ROOMS

PITTSBURGH, PA., 6727 Thomas Boulevard, Point Breeze District—Furnished room for woman; rent reasonable. Highland 8647.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MARCELLER, expert all around, speaking German; Christian Scientist preferred; vicinity Astoria, L. I. S-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 12 Storer Avenue, 2nd floor—2-family house, 5 rooms, sun porch, bath, fireplace; garage; near station, Park section, Quackenbush. N. R. 1873-W.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Minimum Wage.

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRMS REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE LAUNDRY OCCUPATION DECREE

March 5 1930

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firms listed below have failed to comply with the decree entered in the Laundry Occupation which became effective July 1, 1922.

This decree provides a minimum rate of not less than $13.50 a week for experienced employees; not less than $12.50 a week for learners and apprentices after three months' experience, and not less than $11.00 a week for all others.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE FIRMS THAT HAVE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE LAUNDRY OCCUPATION DECREE

BOSTON

CAPITOL LAUNDRY CO.
62 Linden Park Street

FROST LAUNDRY CO.
696 Columbus Avenue

GORDON SUPPLY CO.
537 Albany Street

MERCANTILE LAUNDRY
80 Langdon Street

MERCHANTS' LAUNDRY CO.
59 Norfolk Avenue

MORGAN LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
941 Massachusetts Avenue

MORGAN LINEN SERVICE, Inc.
941 Massachusetts Avenue

REGAL LAUNDRY CO.
167 Dudley Street

ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.
4 Alden Court

UNITED LAUNDRIES
59 West Newton Street

INCLUDING:
BOSTON HOTEL AND STEAMSHIP LAUNDRY, PREMIER LAUNDRY AND TOWEL SUPPLY, THE FAMILY LAUNDRY OF BOSTON, CREAMER-WING LAUNDRY OF BOSTON.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE LAUNDRY
8 Soden Street, Cambridgeport

MONK'S LAUNDRY
284 Norfolk Street

CHELSEA

STERLING LAUNDRY CO.
106 Parker Street

PALMER

BECKWITH'S LAUNDRY

WORCESTER

HOVEY LAUNDRY CO.
27 Chandler Street

EDWARD FISHER,
HERBERT P. WASGATT,
SAMUEL ROSS,
Minimum Wage Commission.

OFFICE FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICE SPACE WANTED

YOUNG LAWYER, experienced, desires moderately-priced space without services; preference to Broadway below Chambers; can handle overflow. A-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation; delicious table and moderate prices; oil burners and open fireplaces in both houses; Italian garden adds charm summer and winter; booklet. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

A small house, nearly new and in perfect order, with all modern conveniences, in Wollaston, Mass., 115 Penno St.; price $10,000; can be seen on the premises. Apply to L. L. P., 113 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.

GREAT NECK, L. I.—$15,500; stucco house 1½ years old; hall, lavatory, living room, sun room, open porch, dining room, breakfast nook, kitchen; 2nd floor has 4 rooms and colored tile bath; 2-car garage; anxious to sell quickly. T. R. SMITHANA, 6 Presidents St., Great Neck, L. I. Tel. Great Neck 112 or 2950.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—4 Lots at Kingsbridge Gardens, within walking distance of Dyer Ave. Station, Boston & Westchester R. R.—Near Hutchinson River Parkway. FISCHER. Tel. Melrose 2286. 2963 Third Avenue, New York City.

NEAR SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.—For sale, beautiful summer home completely furnished; 7 master bedrooms; 4 acres; ocean bathing. Apply FRED H. BENEDICT, Watermill, Long Island, New York.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—We offer this remodeled house just foreclosed this week, convenient to high school and Christian Science church, situated in single zone on south side of Newtonville, consisting of 8 rooms and bath, all hardwood floors, new heating system, craftex in living room, southern exposure, single car garage; very easy terms; price $9000. Further information JOHN T. BURNS & SONS, Inc.
807 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass.
Newton North 5080

Stamford, Connecticut

ACRES—If it's land you are looking for, here is a positive pick-up; six beautiful acres situated within 5 minutes' walk of railroad station, postoffice, stores, schools and churches, suitable for fruit, vegetable or poultry raising; would also make an ideal subdivision, being accessible to public utilities and fronting on two streets; a good 8-room house and accessory buildings; the price is only $16,000, with $6,000 cash; balance on mortgage.

The Vick Realty Company
205 Atlantic St. Phones Stamford 4-2197 and 4-2198. Ask for No. 322

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—5-room bungalow; garage; lot 40x132; fruit; price $6200. E. S. CRAWFORD, 356 Collingwood Avenue.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive home within walking distance of business section. MISS FANNIE A. FARGO, 484 Delaware Ave.

FOREST GROVE ARMS
71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.
Home of refinement offered those desiring accommodations in suburbs; attractive double or single rooms, 55 minutes from New York City. Tel 3644 Stamford.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Edgewood Inn, 101 Pennwood Avenue, near Westinghouse Club; rooms and board, $10 up; also rooms without board. Churchill 9318.

ROOMS AND BOARD (Continued)

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, N. Y. C.—Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM and board wanted by young man until October; nothing elaborate; very moderately priced; preferably in Westchester County. M-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Sunny front room arranged for light housekeeping; also side room. Copley 4668-J. MRS. PERRY.

BRIGHT, AIRY ROOM
FOR BUSINESS WOMEN
TEL. 6-7126. 15 BELVIDERE AVENUE, ALBANY, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY, 1105 Amsterdam Ave., Apartment 36—Comfortably furnished room opening in hall; steam heat; near bath; 1 block Columbia University; convenient subway and Fifth Ave. buses; $6; telephone.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY—Nice large sunny room facing street near Christian Science church; reasonable. Phone Wash. Heights 2762.

YOUNG woman wishes to share attractive country home with refined lady or man and wife; on Hudson 25 miles from New York City. Address Box 22, Pallsades, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Young Executive
desires new connection with opportunities. Assignment Europe welcomed. Box K-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH LADY wishes room and board in New York City in exchange for partial care of child or adult, or in exchange for lessons. L-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NUTLEY, N. J.—Refined middle-aged lady, with furnishings for dining room, kitchen, and own bedroom, desires to unite with another lady or young married business couple in making a happy home. 57 Edgar Place, Nutley 2527-W.

TWO capable English women offer services together as cook and chambermaid-waitress; city apartment preferred; references. Write FANNIE START, 200 E. 40th Street, New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, companion-housekeeper, efficient in home, also very capable with children; willing to travel. S-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SOLOISTS

SOPRANO, experienced church soloist, desires position in or near New York City. ALICE FRITZ, 4 Glenwood Ave., E. Orange, N. J.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST WANTED—First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Lynbrook, Long Island, is holding auditions for position of soloist. Applicants address First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP Social Assurance; Individuality; Poise; social coaching, conversation, repartee, story telling; your individual problem handled. Est. 18 years BEVERLY COLFAX (Mlle. Louise), Park Central Hotel, N. Y. Circle 8000.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Brouxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288.

EMMA DUNN has been asking questions in these columns for some time. Harriet S. Hagen has answered by studying Miss Dunn's simple method of voice placement, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature. MISS HAGEN is now teaching this method at 1233 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Hoboken 2446.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Attractive 2-room, kitchenette, bath apartment; completely furnished; until October. HANKS, 45 West 68th. Susquehanna 0747.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Ocean Spray
CRANBERRY SAUCE
Clarke's
Pure Food Store
Norman St., Cor. Staples

EDWARD E. BURSEY
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wall Papers
Estimates cheerfully given Bar. 1691
716 Wood Ave.

Liedle's Delicatessen
48 WOOD AVENUE

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Food Products

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
Diamonds *English Silver* *China*
MAIN ST. AT JOHN

The Laundry with Quality and System
Telephone Bar 2398
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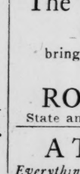
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: DUKE OF REICHSTADT (L'Aiglon).

Where: France and Austria.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: The little son of the Emperor Napoleon I and of his second wife, Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria; whose birth at the palace of the Tuileries in Paris in March, 1811, was hailed with immense satisfaction. At last it seemed that the Napoleonic dynasty was securely established. In his heavily ornate and gilded cradle lay the baby who was greeted in pompous terms as the King of Rome, by which phrase Napoleon revived a title formerly bestowed upon the heirs of the Holy Roman Emperors. Old miniatures and prints show him to us—a picturesque and chubby child with golden ringlets. For three years all promised well. Then came the downfall of Napoleon and his exile at Elba, accompanied by the flight of his wife and child to the court at Vienna. There they remained during Napoleon's triumphant return of the Hundred Days. Naturally, Bonapartists desired to carry the little prince off to his father in Paris, but Metternich, the great Austrian minister, saw that they did nothing of the kind. From then forward, as a child and young man, L'Aiglon was a helpless pawn in the hands of European diplomatists.

At length it was decided by treaty that L'Aiglon might not succeed to his mother's duchy of Parma; Metternich did not intend that the young man should gain the opportunity to disturb the peace of Europe in the alarming way that his father had done. They gave him the title of Duke of Reichstadt, but in reality they reduced him to the rank of one of the lesser Austrian archdukes. The ambitions of Marie Louise for her son were thus frustrated along every line, until L'Aiglon is seen as one of the most pitiful figures in modern history.

Many of us have visualized him most clearly through the French dramatist, Rostand's, play in which the principal part of L'Aiglon has been played alike by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and by the American Maude Adams. In that play he seems to us less Napoleon Francis Joseph Charles, Duke of Reichstadt, then L'Aiglon, the "eaglet" who never found his wings. His education watched over gilantly by Metternich, nevertheless the boy ... ral Bonapart ... disguised as a tailor, a milliner and a dancer—who strive to fire the ambitions of the prince to lead a conspiracy designed to seize the throne of France. L'Aiglon, according to the Rostand version, wins over his royal grandfather to the plan, but not Metternich. Showing the lad his image in a mirror, the great minister brutally points out to him his features which are those of the weak and ineffectual Hapsburgs, not those of the all-conquering Napoleon. Of course, it all ended miserably in failure. L'Aiglon survived only 21 years, during which he had proved totally unable to imitate the career of his father, the Emperor.

Brevities

Spokane Spokesman-Review: Two former office boys have become heads of great corporations. Office boys are always doing something like this, which probably explains why you never can find one when you want him.

London Humorist: Before beginning a recital a pianist insisted that all the lights in the concert hall should be lowered. As he was a very good pianist indeed, his idea was evidently not to handicap any possible marksmen in the audience.

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Emancipating the Housewife

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Check and Double Check

Teacher: "Tommy, what is one-half of one-tenth?"

Small Boy: "I don't know exactly, teacher, but it can't be much."—*New Outlook.*

Mrs. X

A Negro girl went to a bank regularly to draw her weekly pay. She could neither read nor write, so made an X on the receipt. Then, one day, she made a circle.

"What's the matter, Mandy? Why don't you make an X as usual?" asked the cashier.

"Why," Mandy exclaimed, "Ah done got married yesterday and changed mah name."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Dealer: "This parachute is warranted to give complete satisfaction. Any time it fails to open up, just bring it back."

Of Course

Jones (buying new overcoat): "I can't wear this, dear; it's three sizes too big."

Wife: "Yes, you can! Remember, it's got to go over the radiator of the car in cold weather. That's what we have to consider first."—*Pearson's.*

Encore

"Junior, did you actually slam the door twice at Grandmother's this afternoon?"

"Yes, Mother, I did. She gave me a dime the first time I apologized."

Passing Show

Traveller: "May I show you my samples, sir? If you remember, I executed your last order with promptitude and dispatch."

Important Person: "I gave you no order!"

Traveller: "Pardon, sir; you said 'Get out' and I got."

They Differ

Vahs is Philadelphian.
Bostonians call it vaws.
But Gotham's haughty bon ton
Say vaze, and smile because
Out West—say, in Chicago,
That hustling, hurrying place—
The natives speak so oddly,
They actually say—vase.
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Necessary Interval

Della: "John and Flora expect to marry in June."

Stella: "It's time. They were engaged in 1920."

Della: "Yes, but one or the other's been out of work all the time until now."

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO prays as he ought will endeavour to live as he prays.—OWEN

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning the Boss started whittling on something, and he whittled and he whittled—
I watched him for about half an hour and then I wiggled my tail and said—"Aw, shucks, that's no fun! Let's go for a hike!"
But the more I coaxed, the harder he seemed to whittle—
And finally I was beginning to feel a little blue when suddenly I thought to myself—"Maybe he's making something for us to play with—"
Well, that cheered me up a bit and I said to myself—"I guess I'll lie down and take a snooze and not bother him any more and maybe he'll get through sooner!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Along the Highway

Alexander, Ill.

WHEN a blizzard of unprecedented violence visited central Illinois this winter, the state highway for a distance of a number of miles in the vicinity of Alexander was made impassable by deep drifts of snow tying up all traffic. Hundreds of persons were caught in the storm and compelled to leave their machines and seek shelter in farmhouses, and some trudged miles to a railroad station.

Many incidents of heroism and kindness of both travelers and people living along the route are told. Perhaps one that is among the most heralded concerns the farmer and his wife who opened their doors to 35 people, giving them food, dry clothing and shelter for the night.

Another story which will long be recalled concerns the trainman, who got permission from the superintendent to stop at a farmhouse and pick up stranded travelers and take them to their destination that night, his train still being able to make the trip to Springfield, though it was unable to maintain scheduled time. He fought his way through deep drifts to the house where many people were stranded, to give them word and to as many more along the line as he was able to reach, either by telephone or messenger.

Self-forgetfulness seemed evident on every hand, for people in all walks of life came forward and did whatever they could to alleviate the sufferings and inconveniences of the storm. Many men volunteered their services to help dig cars out of the drifts, and to clear the highway for the snow plow belonging to the State Highway Department, which was sent out to the scene of the drifts, but became "stuck." At some places farmers laid low their fences and made roads through their fields, where drifts were less deep, in order to aid the traveling public.

Despite all the inconvenience, expense and disappointment relative to the unfortunate happening, there have been many ties of friendship formed which will doubtless go down through the years, dating from the time of the unprecedented tie-up.

The Press at Work

THROUGH the good offices of the Santa Rosa (Calif.) Press Democrat, an elderly man who had come to the community to establish himself in the chicken business—but lost his pocketbook and savings en route—will realize his ambition. According to information reaching the Sundial from a friend, the newspaper's account of the incident was all generous-hearted readers needed, and donations in cash and lumber and labor were at once forthcoming.

Odds and Ends

Anti-Jewish Ban

There were no Jews legally residing in England for 365 years, from A. D. 1285 to 1650; the ban against them being lifted in the latter year by Oliver Cromwell.

Colossus of Rhodes

The Colossus of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, was a brass statue of Apollo erected in the fourth century B. C. astride the port of Rhodes. It stood for 65 years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake.

Charlemagne

Both the French and the Germans claim Charlemagne as a great national figure. Under him the custom of reckoning dates from the Christian era was generally adopted throughout the empire.

More Smiths

The surnames Gough in Ireland, Gow in Scotland, LeGoff in Britanny, Lefebvre or Lefevre in France, Faber and Schmidt in Germany, are all equivalent of our English "Smith."

Cape Cod

Before Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold named Cape Cod in 1602, it was known to the French as Malabarre, and the extreme point as Cap Franciscain in honor of Francois I.

A Word a Day

Vaudeville

Olivier de Basselin was a Norman poet of the fifteenth century, and his songs were called after his native valley, Vau de Vire (*vau*, or *val*, "valley," *de*, "of," and *Vire*, a town in Normandy to the south of Bayeux). The songs were lively, often embodying a bit of satire, and were first sung in the streets.

One can easily imagine how such capricious bits of entertainment found their way to the stage, and how the name then gradually clung to any variety act intended to entertain.

Resist the tendency to give this word three syllables, there being only two, with the accent (in the Anglicized form) on the first, vaude'-ville, pronounced vod'-vil, *o* as in old, *i* as in *it*.

"The early vaudeville was the forerunner of the opera bouffe."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Key to Puzzle

Key to Dial a While Puzzle, published March 13: "Self conquest is the greatest of victories."—Plato.

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Of Course

Jones (buying new overcoat): "I can't wear this, dear; it's three sizes too big."

Wife: "Yes, you can! Remember, it's got to go over the radiator of the car in cold weather. That's what we have to consider first."—*Pearson's.*

Encore

"Junior, did you actually slam the door twice at Grandmother's this afternoon?"

"Yes, Mother, I did. She gave me a dime the first time I apologized."

Passing Show

Traveller: "May I show you my samples, sir? If you remember, I executed your last order with promptitude and dispatch."

Important Person: "I gave you no order!"

Traveller: "Pardon, sir; you said 'Get out' and I got."

They Differ

Vahs is Philadelphian.
Bostonians call it vaws.
But Gotham's haughty bon ton
Say vaze, and smile because
Out West—say, in Chicago,
That hustling, hurrying place—
The natives speak so oddly,
They actually say—vase.
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Necessary Interval

Della: "John and Flora expect to marry in June."

Stella: "It's time. They were engaged in 1920."

Della: "Yes, but one or the other's been out of work all the time until now."

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO prays as he ought will endeavour to live as he prays.—OWEN

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning the Boss started whittling on something, and he whittled and he whittled—
I watched him for about half an hour and then I wiggled my tail and said- "Aw, shucks, that's no fun! Let's go for a hike!"
But the more I coaxed, the harder he seemed to whittle—
And finally I was beginning to feel a little blue when suddenly I thought to myself- "Maybe he's making something for us to play with-
Well, that cheered me up a bit and I said to myself- "I guess I'll lie down and take a snooze and not bother him any more and maybe he'll get through sooner!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours."

Along the Highway

Alexander, Ill.

WHEN a blizzard of unprecedented violence visited central Illinois this winter, the state highway for a distance of a number of miles in the vicinity of Alexander was made impassable by deep drifts of snow tying up all traffic. Hundreds of persons were caught in the storm and compelled to leave their machines and seek shelter in farmhouses, and some trudged miles to a railroad station.

Many incidents of heroism and kindness of both travelers and people living along the route are told. Perhaps one that is among the most heralded concerns the farmer and his wife who opened their doors to 35 people, giving them food, dry clothing and shelter for the night.

Another story which will long be recalled concerns the trainman, who got permission from the superintendent to stop at a farmhouse and pick up stranded travelers and take them to their destination that night, his train still being able to make the trip to Springfield, though it was unable to maintain scheduled time. He fought his way through deep drifts to the house where many people were stranded, to give them word and to as many more along the line as he was able to reach, either by telephone or messenger.

Self-forgetfulness seemed evident on every hand, for people in all walks of life came forward and did whatever they could to alleviate the sufferings and inconveniences of the storm. Many men volunteered their services to help dig cars out of the drifts, and to clear the highway for the snow plow belonging to the State Highway Department, which was sent out to the scene of the drifts, but became "stuck." At some places farmers laid low their fences and made roads through their fields, where drifts were less deep, in order to aid the traveling public.

Despite all the inconvenience, expense and disappointment relative to the unfortunate happening, there have been many ties of friendship formed which will doubtless go down through the years, dating from the time of the unprecedented tie-up.

The Press at Work

THROUGH the good offices of the Santa Rosa (Calif.) Press Democrat, an elderly man who had come to the community to establish himself in the chicken business—but lost his pocketbook and savings en route—will realize his ambition. According to information reaching the Sundial from a friend, the newspaper's account of the incident was all generous-hearted readers needed, and donations in cash and lumber and labor were at once forthcoming.

Odds and Ends

Anti-Jewish Ban

There were no Jews legally residing in England for 365 years, from A. D. 1285 to 1650; the ban against them being lifted in the latter year by Oliver Cromwell.

Colossus of Rhodes

The Colossus of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, was a brass statue of Apollo erected in the fourth century B. C. astride the port of Rhodes. It stood for 65 years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake.

Charlemagne

Both the French and the Germans claim Charlemagne as a great national figure. Under him the custom of reckoning dates from the Christian era was generally adopted throughout the empire.

More Smiths

The surnames Gough in Ireland, Gow in Scotland, LeGoff in Britanny, Lefebvre or Lefevre in France, Faber and Schmidt in Germany, are all equivalent of our English "Smith."

Cape Cod

Before Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold named Cape Cod in 1602, it was known to the French as Malabarre, and the extreme point as Cap Franciscain in honor of Francois I.

A Word a Day

Vaudeville

Olivier de Basselin was a Norman poet of the fifteenth century, and his songs were called after his native valley, Vau de Vire (*vau*, or *val*, "valley," *de*, "of," and *Vire*, a town in Normandy to the south of Bayeux). The songs were lively, often embodying a bit of satire, and were first sung in the streets.

One can easily imagine how such capricious bits of entertainment found their way to the stage, and how the name then gradually clung to any variety act intended to entertain.

Resist the tendency to give this word three syllables, there being only two, with the accent (in the Anglicized form) on the first, vaude'-ville, pronounced vod'-vil, *o* as in old, *i* as in *it*.

"The early vaudeville was the forerunner of the opera bouffe."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Key to Puzzle

Key to Dial a While Puzzle, published March 13: "Self conquest is the greatest of victories."—Plato.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Why Naval Reduction?

THE ideal of naval limitation has proved so attractive to the London conference that it has at times obscured the equally necessary goal of naval reduction.

Limitation is an important first step. Limitation points the way to a significant advance in the method of world disarmament. Limitation will very likely reduce to a minimum the dangers of competitive naval construction, but let us not forget that there are at least three kinds of naval limitation: One, by which the nations agree to maintain their present relationship of naval strength; two, by which the nations decide to build up a few hundred thousand tons of fighting ships before they call it quits; three, an agreement by which the nations will reduce their naval establishments and pledge themselves to maintain no more than that level.

It is because there are several kinds of limitation—some limitation which would be little more than an empty gesture—that naval reduction must be viewed as essential to any significant success at London. Limitation upward would be practically no limitation at all, for what limitation is there if the nations place their paper navies higher than they ever expect to build? And such so-called limitation would not as a matter of fact end competitive construction, since naval expansion would leave open the whole wide field of competition in quality of ships instead of competition in quantity of ships.

Limitation without reduction would be less than half an ideal, for armaments today are greater than they were before the World War, and if the nations represented at London are not prepared to reduce them, they are striking an unhappy blow at the usefulness and the strength of the League of Nations, the World Court, the Locarno treaties and the Pact of Paris. Increased armaments can mean no less than increased faith in the mechanism of war and decreased faith in the mechanism of peace.

Reduction is vital because it is the needed corollary to limitation, for not only does limitation solve merely half the problem, but it will itself be vastly weakened if accompanied by increasing armaments. To remove the menace of competitive building is manifestly a great contribution, but if competitive building is an irritant to international peace, big navies are no less an irritant to international peace. Big navies and limitation, we submit, are incompatible. The one tends to cancel the other.

If the London conference is to bring forth a treaty of limitation-upward, the value of limitation will most certainly be frustrated. If there is limitation without reduction, the value of such limitation will be vastly reduced. Limitation with reduction must be the real, worthy and commanding goal of the conference. It is a practical goal; it is a goal which the peoples of the nations there represented desire to reach.

What, No Elephants?

THE question, like many, has a simple answer, but one seldom receives it from an explorer. Ask him, and perhaps he will draw a sketchy map upon the back of a well-worn envelope. He may talk of myths and of legends, of strange reports and half-remembered tales. He will tell of seas unplumbed, of mountain peaks unscaled—vast wastes uncharted and streams with a source unknown.

At the end of a fascinating hour the question will be forgotten. And the answer, somehow, will be just as definite as if the explorer had said: "What will I find? My dear fellow, I don't know. If I knew, there would be no point to my going."

For it is the "fields beyond" that have lured the adventurer—fields which seem to be growing smaller as the modern tools of the explorer enable him to vault the scenes of his once laborious march. Within the last score of years, more widespread conquests of unknown territory have been recorded than in many centuries before. Must the explorer soon recall with regret the days of which Dean Swift wrote:

> So geographers, in Afric maps
> With savage pictures fill their gaps,
> And o'er unhabitable downs
> Place elephants for want of towns.

Are there then no more elephants needed to cover the cartographers' ignorance? Byrd's flight over the south pole—a pending assault upon the summits of the Himalayas—do these cross the last frontiers? Hardly, if estimates of Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, South American explorer, be credited. He computes that only two-sevenths of the world is properly mapped. Even the recent conquests in the antarctic have left a vast part of the bottom of the world untouched. In the far north and the sub-arctic from Labrador to northern Siberia and from the Greenland ice-cap to the Fraser River, there are great spaces that are white on the maps as well as on the ground. In Latin America, from the mysterious Mayan cities of Yucatan to unpenetrated regions of the Argentine there is work for the explorer.

The very tools that have reduced the field of exploration on the surface of the earth have extended it in two other dimensions. Mysteries beneath the level of the sea and in the upper air are just beginning to draw the serious investigator. And even on ground where the first explorer's shadow has fallen, there is much to be done—jobs for the explorer which are rich in promise of mysteries to be solved—mysteries nearly as vast as those which drew Swift's bright comment.

What, no elephants? Cartographers still have need of a few.

The Ethics of Youth

A VERY sensible and convincing contribution to the discussion of that much-debated question, the moral tendencies of the younger generation, is published in the current number of the Outlook. The writer, Miss Kay Kennedy, occupies a decided coign of vantage for the study of this problem. She edits one of those amazing pages devoted to giving "heart balm" to perplexed youth of both sexes. Her words of wise counsel are syndicated in a large group of newspapers going into middle-class families throughout the United States. When the place was offered she seized the opportunity with avidity, feeling that "my column would be a confessional for erring youth and I would be permitted rare insight into the minds and hearts of my correspondents." "I prepared myself," she adds, "with what I confess was a pleasant sense of anticipation, to be shocked. And I was shocked. Shocked by the servility, the dullness, the absurd conservatism of these young people."

Letters came to her from every State in the Union, from town-bred youth, and from boys and girls in the North Carolina mountains. They came from the children of hard-working, decent people; not of the country club class, but rather of the lower middle class. And she finds that "the youth of today is as much concerned with the conventions and with the niceties of courtship as were its parents and grandparents before them. There may be something more of frankness, of honesty, but in most cases it is thickly overspread with conventionality."

Miss Kennedy gives a selection of queries that have come to her, and if they form at all a fair cross-section of her correspondence, no editor of long experience, no student of social conditions, no grandparent even, will question that they represent a mental attitude of the young people of today toward questions of social ethics and morality differing in but a slight degree from that maintained in the same classes forty years ago. The boys who write complain of the growing habit of smoking among girls, and ask whether it would be safe to marry one addicted to this practice. The girls inquire with anxiety as to the propriety of too tender adieus at the door on the return from late parties, or the wisdom of accepting attention from youths who smoke or drink. Indeed it would appear that what, in certain sections of society, would probably be described as narrowness and provincialism on the part of her correspondents, has more or less astonished and antagonized the dispenser of heart balm herself, for she describes her innumerable young correspondents as being a lot of "young prigs," "smug in their intolerance," and looking forward with eager zest to "a home in the suburbs, with an electric washing machine, a radio, and a car which is almost paid for."

What the conductor of the column may think of the intellectual characteristics of her correspondents is, however, only of secondary importance. What is of primary import is the fact demonstrated by the letters she has received that the youth of today, by and large, like the youth of that much-ridiculed Victorian era, are clean of thought and habit, and cherish those ideals of industry, home-making and happiness which presumably were upheld in youth by the maturer generation that of late years has been looking upon its successors in American life with an apprehension and doubt bred only of lack of exact knowledge.

Yes or No, Please

SEVEN questions and their answers on any subject do not, of course, constitute a complete encyclopedia thereon, but when those questions are carefully composed and specifically answered by someone of whose veracity there is no doubt, much information can be gleaned. Recently the editor of the Toronto Globe responded to a questionnaire regarding the workings of the government control liquor system in Ontario. The questions were incisive. The replies were unequivocal. Here they are:

1. Is it your opinion that government control makes for real temperance?
Reply: No.
2. Does government control decrease or increase the consumption of liquor?
Reply: Liquor consumption has doubled in Ontario in two years.
3. Does government control decrease or increase number of drunken drivers of automobiles?
Reply: Drunken drivers have multiplied by ten, while cars doubled.
4. Have deaths from accidents due to drunken drivers increased under government control?
Reply: Yes, enormously.
5. Have industrial accidents decreased under government control?
Reply: No. Increasing 7 per cent faster than pay rolls.
6. Has government control eliminated the bootlegger?
Reply: Large bootlegger eliminated, but small bootlegger multiplied.
7. Has government control proved any benefit to the young people?
Reply: No.

These questions and answers constitute a statement by a trained observer which anyone hesitating as to the relative merits of prohibition and government control would do well to study.

New "Use" for Old Cars

FOR spring motorists it should be blithe news that the automobile manufacturers of the United States have taken action to remove thousands of dangerously worn-out vehicles from the roads. In the six New England states, for example, it is estimated that some 27,000 old cars will be taken out of the traffic. For the country as a whole the estimate runs to something like 400,000. It is reported that the removal will cost the manufacturers about $15,000,000, a sum which will be somewhat retrieved by the increased demand for low-price used cars in good condition.

These old cars, of course, will not disappear all at once as if by magic, but one after another, as their respective owners, hoping for the best, offer them to dealers as part payment on newer vehicles. Some old cars, to be sure, retire themselves. They go irrevocably out of commission, and are mysteriously conveyed by the owner to some vacant lot or picturesque roadway far from his home, and there left. Others, putting their best tires foremost and assuming youth, arrive at the dealer's. On such cars, under the new dispensation, the dealer will be allowed a sum of money by the manufacturers with the understanding that they are then to be put irrevocably out of commission. Next they will go to the junk man—and no junk man, however careless of the general safety, will be able to tinker them into precarious activity. Cars have been kept on the roads long after they were reasonably dependable machines, and their unreliability makes them dangerous not only to the occupants but to other cars.

The interesting figures regarding car retirement illustrate once more the development of the automobile industry and the resulting problem of making democracy safe for democrats. It is part and parcel of democracy that liberty for all is interpreted by some as license for themselves. In more ways than the continued operation of a motorcar when consideration for others would scrap it does this minority interpretation enter into the problem of reasonable safety for the individual, motorist and pedestrian, in an automobile age. The irresponsible driver, for example, may be found in any kind of car. It will, no doubt, materially advance the general security to remove irresponsible cars; it would advance it further if a way could be found to remove irresponsible drivers.

The Earl of Balfour

IN LORD BALFOUR, British aristocracy made one of its greatest contributions to British democracy. Born to wealth and ease, known at Eton and Cambridge as a dilettante, and delighting most in the abstruser realms of scholarship, the "graceful dreamer" who entered Parliament fifty-six years ago was decidedly not the man anyone would expect to be either happy or useful in politics. But by some strange alchemy whose secret lies hidden in the British people's genius for government, the aristocratic "idler" of twenty-six became one of British democracy's most valuable and hard-working servants.

It must be remembered, of course, that he was a scion of the famous Cecil family which has been prominent in English public life ever since Lord Burghley served Queen Elizabeth. And he was the nephew of Lord Salisbury, then Foreign Minister, who made him his secretary. As such he went to the Congress of Berlin in 1878. In the midst of such epoch-making happenings he confirmed the views of those who thought him no politician by completing a "highbrow" book, "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt." They were the more amazed, therefore, when in 1887 Lord Salisbury, who had become Prime Minister, made young Balfour Secretary for Ireland. But the dreamer was revealed as a man of action, with immense strength of purpose and surprising power in debate. It was a terrible time in Ireland and stern measures were used, but Balfour instituted reforms even while maintaining an able and fearless administration. There followed a long service in high posts, until in 1902 he succeeded Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister.

Defeated in 1905, he was more brilliant than ever in opposition, and on the outbreak of the World War was called to some of the most responsible posts, as First Lord of the Admiralty, Foreign Secretary, head of the British mission to the United States and delegate to the peace conference. One of his most distinguished services was as head of the British delegation to the Washington disarmament conference of 1921-22. He was always peculiarly happy in relationships with the United States, and as early as 1896, soon after the Anglo-American tension over Venezuela, he gave prophetic utterance to a sentiment only recently fulfilled by a British Prime Minister visiting the United States. Lord Balfour's words were: "The time will come, must come, when someone, some statesman of authority more fortunate even than President Monroe, will lay down the doctrine that between English-speaking peoples war is impossible."

His name is identified with two notable post-war statements of British policy, the Balfour Note of 1922, by which Britain promised to exact no more from its war debtors than was necessary to pay its own creditors, and the Balfour Declaration, which established the conditions by which Palestine is being resettled by Jews.

In contrast with his scholarship was an unusual proficiency in golf and tennis. He remained active even beyond the fourscore mark, continuing to write on natural science and philosophy. Above all he retained a notable serenity. It has been asked how as a philosopher he could mix in the turmoil of politics. Perhaps it was because he was a philosopher that he could be a politician, seeing above the turmoil the high aims of statesmanship.

Editorial Notes

A little praise never comes amiss. Back in 1913 Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in a letter expressed his gratitude to the engineer of a train in which he had just ridden for the steady handling and smooth braking which made his ride so comfortable. "That letter," says the engineer, in the Baltimore & Ohio Employees Magazine, "has made me want to handle my trains just as if President Willard's car was on the rear end every trip."

Those college professors who object to domiciliary residence with students on the ground that it interferes with their work have evidently outgrown the idea expressed by an undergraduate years and years ago that a complete university was a student on one end of a pine bench and Mark Hopkins on the other.

Paris, Mo., has its "noble" prize. Every year the boy and the girl, living in this town, who are considered to have exemplified the greatest courtesy to elderly persons, receive the Boatner courtesy awards.

Wonder if the newly discovered planet, some 4,000,000,000 miles away from the sun, may be designated as a distant relative of the planetary family.

The Federal Farm Board warns American wheat growers that cut production now will not make cut prices through overproduction later on.

Spring in New England—when one is quite sure that there are "books in running brooks."

China at the Moment

M. T. G. Sees the Great Human Need in the Republic as a World Problem

HONG KONG

IT IS well to make the qualification "at the moment" in any discussion of China. And, knowing from considerable acquaintance China's capacity for producing the unexpected, I am making that qualification advisedly. Having returned after an absence of eighteen months, I find in Shanghai and in Hong Kong such a condition of general uncertainty that it seems more than ever in order. "What will happen next?" is the question on every tongue, and the hoped-for stability and political "unification" are apparently still far away.

The concern of the moment, though, is decidedly economic, for silver is in such a "slump" as seldom, if ever, before in China's history; and no foreigner knows what his salary will be next week, or what, if anything, it will buy when he gets it. The dollar, "Mex," that bit of metal which corresponds to an American silver dollar in size, but not otherwise, is worth somewhere about thirty-seven cents "gold," as this is written.

To the stranger arriving in China well equipped with American or English money, all this is very nice indeed. He can wander through the shops of Shanghai, or the almost equally entrancing ones of Hong Kong and have a truly delightful time, obtaining such "bargains" as surpass the farthest flights of his—or her—fancy.

* * *

Yes, silver is "going down," and at the moment with Cresta-run-like speed. Just why, no man can say, although many have their views. In many ways the situation has come to resemble that in central Europe in 1923. Merchants dealing in imported articles are being forced to alter their prices as fast as the German railways altered their tariffs in the summer of 1923, and even then they scarce know from day to day whether they are doing business at a profit or at a loss. The increase of sales of purely Chinese goods to foreigners offsets in some degree the shrinking profits, but the one who benefits is the foreigner with foreign currency.

When the Shanghai money changers came piling aboard the ship, struggling, as is their custom, with 100 Chinese hotel "runners" to be first aboard, clambering up the sides by means of ropes, bamboo poles and the anchor chains, their offers in exchange for American money seemed to me fabulously generous, for I had not heard of what was going on in China. But when I found that the "rate" was $2.80 "Mex" for $1 "gold," I immediately had visions of such purchases in the Shanghai shops as should fulfill long-cherished dreams.

I indulged few of these dreams. No, there were too many of the needy—not all of them Chinese, either—upon the streets of Shanghai and Hong Kong, too many crouched in corners against the bitter cold of Shanghai, and too many more sleeping under bits of matting in the doorways of Hong Kong. None of these knew anything of finance, its intricacies and uncertainties, nor of the political and economic maneuvers of various governments, nor even that their condition was probably made even worse thereby. But, mark you, they were human beings, all of them, even as you and I. And while Nanking negotiates a foreign loan for $10,000,000 in order to extend the Chinese telephone system, and you and I buy half a dozen silk shirts that we need not at all, just because we can get them in Shanghai for $6 each, whereas in New York they would cost $14, **2,000,000 Chinese starve in Shansi Province and** hundreds beg in the streets of Shanghai for a crust of bread purchasable at a small fraction of one copper American cent!

* * *

Do not overlook all that, in considering China at the moment, or at any time. It is all very well to say that in Shanghai there is a Beggars' Guild, and so on. Truly enough, you cannot give something to every mendicant on the streets of every Chinese city you may visit. Truly enough, there is a Beggars' Guild in Shanghai. It has a "king" and he "assigns beats" to his subjects, some of whom have developed an amazing degree of persistence. It is excusable, though, because if they do not produce at the day's end an amount proportionate to the "king's" estimate of their capacity, he will treat them worse than any foreigner would ever dream of treating them. What of it? It is only an atomic trifle, imperceptible to the naked eye, compared to the great human need in China at the moment, a need in no degree diminished, apparently, since the inception of a new political régime.

In fact, that need, so far as conditions in the interior are concerned, is worse at the moment than it has ever been. The Nanking Government cannot cope with such a problem, even if it gave over discussions about political abstractions and devoted all its energies to reconstruction and economic rehabilitation. It is the world's problem. I have said that a hundred times and I say it again. It is the world's problem, and if the world disregards it, as there have been recent evidences it intends doing, then what shall that world say when, of a certainty, it shall be called to an accounting of its stewardship?

* * *

China at the moment! I see no evidences that much attention is being paid by the people to political generalities and to the Government's "gestures" toward the powers as to what it intends "abolishing." I ask this merchant and that, this or that years-long resident of the China coast, foreigner and Chinese alike, how things are going. There is but one answer, from all classes. I ask, "What of extraterritoriality? What of the recall of foreign troops? What of the return of concessions?" The reply is, "Let's talk of facts and not theories; of conditions that concern China's very existence and not of academic abstractions." "Who is going to stop the fall in currency? What is the Government going to do, if anything? If my salary is five hundred a month "Mex," which is worth two hundred, gold, today, and was worth two hundred and fifty, gold, yesterday, how much is it going to be worth tomorrow; and if only one hundred and fifty, gold, how am I going to live and support my family on it?" If you ask that man what he thinks of "extrality," he will peer uncertainly at you, as at some incomprehensible person, and hasten away.

Every effort should be made to solve this great economic problem in China, probably the most acute in the world. All the attention that the Nanking Government and the world can give it, should be devoted to it, and the time to commence that devotion is now. Do you know that 2,000,000 starved in Shansi Province last winter, and that 2,000,000 more are doomed there this winter, apparently despite anything that can be done by anybody? Do you know that that is only one province out of the whole of this vast country, and that the total number of Chinese who are starving this winter is altogether unreckonable? Do you know that half a million dollars will build a mountain tunnel which will admit the waters of the Yellow River to irrigate Shansi and a great deal of surrounding country and thus avert for all time to come the famine peril over 10,000,000 Chinese in that territory?

* * *

This silver "slump" has made conditions in China worse than ever. I have told you a little of the boon it is to the stranger with foreign money, for the purpose of emphasizing the contrast to the woe it is bringing to China and to her people. Every time I return to China it seems to me the latter are worse off than before.

The illiterate Chinese is rapidly getting to the point of blaming the foreigner for all this, and why? Because he is beginning to hear something of all this extraterritoriality argument—there are plenty of agitators everywhere to din it into his ears—and **the only interpretation of it he gets is that the foreigner is again engaged in "crushing" China. No** one accuses Nanking of disseminating any such notion, but that is what is happening among the masses of Chinese; and the huge antiforeign demonstration in Canton, where 100,000 Cantonese, led by members of the "Cantonese Propaganda Committee of Kuomintang," harangued against the "foreign imperialist," reveals the Chinese mass's reaction to it.

To all of which there is but one thing to be said. Let the Nationalist Government turn its attention to relieving the woeful condition of its people: in other words, to economic reconstruction along lines of aiding the destitute instead of extending telephone systems and putting up expensive government buildings for the purpose of attracting world attention, and the world will be found not only keenly sympathetic, but ready with a considerable amount of material assistance. And that assistance will do more than any counter propaganda to check anti-foreign agitation.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

CROWDS of interested Londoners daily watch the busy coming and going of the naval conference delegates' cars as they speed, splendid in all their official importance, to and from St. James's Palace. Each car is numbered and has its gay little flag, denoting the nationality of the delegate it serves, fluttering in the breeze; and every chauffeur has a neat badge affixed to his cap for the same purpose. Outside the various hotels where the delegates of each of the five great naval powers are staying, or in some neighboring street, the cars stand ready to start at a moment's notice when a commissionaire shouts out a number. The chauffeurs are almost all English, but they drive Packards, Cadillacs, and Buicks for the American delegation; Italy and Japan both have Daimlers at their disposal; but France seems to have been the most patriotic, for the French delegation imported specially for the conference a fleet of some dozen Renaults, all exactly alike.

As well as having a flag, each conference car is provided with a green Delegate's Pass pasted on its wind screen to enable it to enter unhindered the courtyard of St. James's Palace. But the automobile of the chief delegate of each nation has the additional distinction of a blue police pass which allows it to go anywhere, stop anywhere, and even pass other traffic on the wrong side of street refuges, to do anything, in fact, which may facilitate rapid transportation through the city. But actually this authority is not legally recognized and is merely a matter of courtesy for, as a chauffeur of one of the Italian cars told a Christian Science Monitor representative, even the driver of a fire engine, with all his privileges, has been known to be fined for driving to the danger of the public.

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The campaign against the long dress has lost much of its momentum with the sweeping victories of the fashionable dressmakers, although a faint rustle of discontent still sometimes follows the appearance of new creations in women's evening wear. But the conscientious student of the mysterious forces that determine any change in women's clothes has now an excellent opportunity of adjusting his views to the perspective of time by spending a few evenings at the London theaters, where, a number of period plays reveal the kaleidoscope of changing fashion from as far back as 1885 to the present day. Indeed, A. A. Milne's play, "Michael and Mary" alone will present him in the space of a few hours with the rare spectacle of the inexplicable vagaries of taste in women's attire during the last twenty-five years.

There will he be able to watch the same charming actress blossom forth in the ancient dustcatcher of 1905, change it to the white blouse with big sleeves and long skirt of 1906, then, by a breathless jump in time, assume the stately salmon pink silk lace teagown of 1919, and, finally, in the last act slip into the dernier cri of fashionable 1930, sweepingly chic in its ample flow of gray georgette trimmed with fur. "Milestones" will complete and round off the picture, and two modern plays will even furnish him with a discreet peep into the future, the immediate future, needless to say, for fashion, like the butterfly, sheds its glory in one single day.

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There is a time before darkness has closed down, somewhere between dusk and nightfall, when the Thames, London's gray old river, puts on, perhaps, its most beautiful apparel. The cloak that is donned at that hour is a blue one, but it is a haunting, yet elusive blue, quite indescribably beautiful. Think of the powder blue of a Chinese vase, blue of a butterfly's wing, of the various shades of delphinium blue, and you may visualize something of the blue of the Thames. Down it steals and the gray river is suddenly transfigured. Blue river, blue boats stacked with blue paper, blue bridges, blue wharves. And here and there golden jewels are hung as a lamplighter passes, while in the water, it seems, spears of light have been flung, leaving always a golden trail.

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A perennial jest is far from exhilarating, but the jokes about the plumber and his mate, which crop up with unfailing precision at this time of the year, somehow manage to preserve their freshness in spite of countless reiteration. The plumber's alleged dilatoriness, his contemptuous unconcern with submerged kitchens and bathrooms, his ruthless hammering and wrenching at every water pipe within reach, his workaday rags and his Sunday Rolls-Royce, and a host of no less fantastic exaggerations are fastened unscrupulously to every movement of this stalwart rescuer of flooded households. The ample harvest of burst pipes that follows even a mild frost is, it must be supposed, accounted ample recompense to his hurt feelings.

Lately, however, there have been unmistakable signs of rebellion on the part of plumbers against being made a national laughingstock. A London firm of plumbers, indeed, made use of the recent forecast of frost to dispel some of the innocent slanders against their profession by issuing a warning to householders of the disaster that awaits their property if they omit to take immediate steps to consult them as to the best means of avoiding the risks of freezing. It must be confessed, just the same, that such solicitude for their clients, instead of stemming the tide of seasonable jokes, actually released an avalanche of facetious stories. The plumber, it seems, is doomed to remain a standing joke until central heating becomes universal. That, needless to say, in London at least, is too remote an event to provide instant balm to the plumber's feelings.